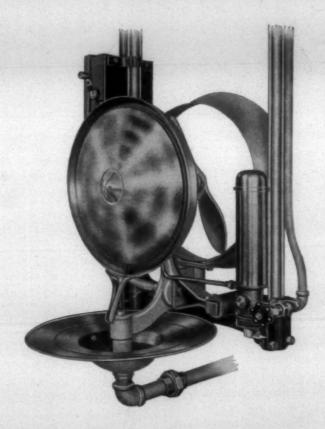
# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1931

No. 11



Would you like to lower your operating cost, increase production and still spend only a very small amount of money?

A system of BAHNSON HUMIDIFEIRS will do this and much more.

Give us an opportunity to prove this statement.

Full particulars without obligation.

### THE BAHNSON COMPANY

**Humidification Engineers** 

Home Office and Factory:

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street

# THE WINNER

The Automatic Spooler is the winner in any question of spooling or winding vs. high speed warping. Many people have been given the idea that the installation of any kind of high speed winding and warping machinery would effect great economies, improve their product and increase their production by decreasing loom stops. Tests recently completed, covering a period of 40,026 loom days, averaging 40 looms, 20 on each side, over a period of more than three years, demonstrate that there was a reduction of 22.69% in stops on looms using warps wound on Barber-Colman machines as compared with looms using warps wound on old style spoolers and warpers. Of this 22.69% less loom stops—20.92% were from causes traceable to the Automatic Spooler and only 1.77% could be attributed to the High Speed Warper.

### BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

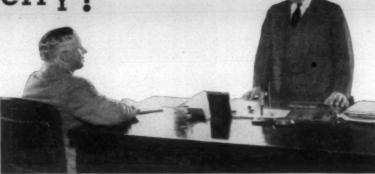
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

### CUSTOMER:

"What is this new Super Silk Loom,

Mr. Verry?"



MR. VERRY\*

11

T IS a new and superior loom in every respect. Some two or three years ago we decided that it was time to give the industry a loom that would be as up to date as the latest model of automobile. For years we have been improving our old loom, but not changing its basic construction or design and so our engineers and investigators went to work to bring about this loom. It was finally ready early in 1931 and even in these dull times we have found over 20 customers who have bought a total of over 700. It has fully justified our hopes and the industry's demand. Here we have a loom that is unquestionably easier for the

loomfixer to take care of, certain to have less breakage and less stoppage when repairs are necessary, capable of running at higher speed, and still priced below our old style loom. To give a greatly improved product for considerably less money is something to talk about.

Don't you agree with me?

"I could go into a long discussion as to how we have accomplished results, tell you about machined surfaces, et cetera, but the better procedure is to take you to a loom and show

you the construction motion by motion. Come up into the Weave Room, where we have the various types on exhibition, with warps in. Remember that the loom can be built with either the cone, dobby, or intermediate head motion and with either the bobbin or shuttle-changing mechanism, as well as semi-automatic with any one of many types of feeler motions.

"Certainly when the silk industry opens up for a profitable cycle of operation, we are all set."



\*Vice-president of Crompton & Knowles, who can already look back on over forty years' experience in influencing the progress of weaving methods.

### CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS Allentown, Paterson, Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

### HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY



CHLORINE

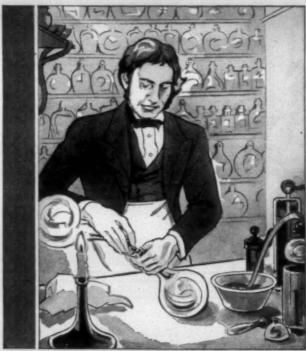
No. 3 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals

How to use most effectively the powerful oxidizing and germ-destroying properties of chlorine... how to make it most serviceable and safe for mankind ... has been the chief concern of progressive producers ever since chlorine first became an article of commerce.

Scheele, the Swedish pharmacist, discovered chlorine in 1774; Sir Humphrey Davy in 1810 proved that it was an element; but it remained for Michael Faraday shortly after to liquefy the greenish-yellow gas and thereby suggest modern methods of distribution.

First used commercially in the form of bleaching powder, chlorine played an important part in the development of English textile processes. Then came the discovery that the powerful sterilizing properties of chlorine could be conveniently and effectively used in the purification of water supplies. Since about 1910, when liquefied chlorine gas in cylinders was first offered in commercial quantities, the useful applications of chlorine have multiplied rapidly and many thousands of tons are now consumed each year in industry and in the field of sanitation.

Perhaps the most outstanding recent improvement in the development of chlorine is the introduction of Mathieson HTH—a stable concentrated hypochlorite containing 65% of available chlorine. This new chlorine-carrier has nearly twice the strength of



Michael Faraday in his laboratory at the Royal Institution, Landon, where the famous English scientist first liquefied chlorine gas

the best grades of commercial bleaching powder and marks a far-reaching step in nearly a century of effort to improve the distribution of chlorine and make its application simpler, safer and more convenient.

HTH was made commercially available through the technical skill and resourcefulness of the Mathieson organization working to widen the usefulness of chlorine. Years of service, both to American industry and to sanitary authorities, have placed Mathieson in the forefront as a producer and shipper of liquid chlorine and chlorine products.

Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations



## MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Soda Ash ... Caustic Soda ... Bicarbonate of Soda ... HTH (Hypochlorite) ... Liquid Chlorine ... Bleaching Powder... Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua... PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)... Solid Carbon Dioxide

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Saltville, Va.

Charlette Cincipati

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

# **Operating Costs**

**CLOTH ROOM** 

WEAVING

SLASHING

SPOOLING

SPINNING

CARDING

WASTE

# **REDUCED 33.6%**

CLOTH ROOM

WEAVING

SLASHING

SPOOLING

SPINNING

CARDING

WASTE

ANALYSIS of the operating costs in a mill which has installed New Saco-Lowell-Roth Spinning Frames shows extremely interesting and gratifying results.

The operating staff is pleased at the improvement in the production of a superior product at a lower cost; the management is elated at the improvement in net profit and the ability to sell goods at a profit in a competitive market.

The progressive steps taken to secure these results are simple and practical:

- 1. A study made by our engineers with the mill operating staff co-operating.
- Purchase and installation of new machinery and reorganization of drafts and speeds as recommended.

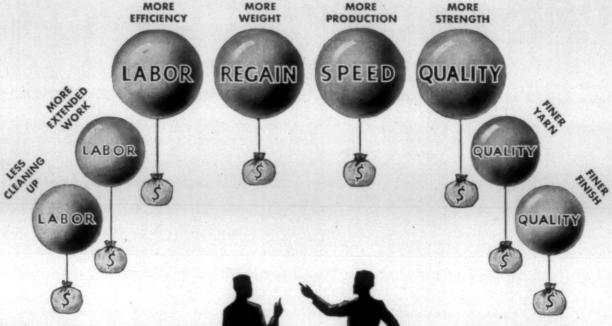
The chart graphically shows the impressive results obtained in the mill which followed this plan; they are saving almost as much as the entire weave room cost before the reorganization was completed.

These savings are not theoretical or visionary. They are real—reflected every week in the lower gross pay roll, the less cost per pound, in the greater production, and the decrease in seconds.

What has been accomplished in this particular mill can be repeated. Our engineers, co-operating with your own staff, can make the study, interpret the results and formulate recommendations which will tend to improve your operating conditions and your product, and pay a substantial return in lowered costs.

# SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY
147 MILK STREET, BOSTON. MASS.
Charlotte, N. C. · Spartanburg, S. C. · Atlanta, Georgia



### Eight Sources of Profit

When the correct amount of moisture is maintained in the air the profits go up.

- 1. Savings on sweeping up and cleaning machines.
- 2. Extend work without kicks and complaints.
- 3. Better all-day work with less heat, fly, odors and illness.
- 4. Regain full weight.
- 5. Speed up machinery.
- 6. Stronger yarn, stronger fabrics.
- 7. Finer yarn, more yardage, higher prices.
- 8. Finer finish, wider market.

# go up with HUMIDIFICATION

### A Book of Experience

Human vigilance can't make an old-time humidification equipment stop waste or add these eight sources of profits.

"Tours Through Textile Tangles" explains how 43 mills immediately cut costs and increased profits.

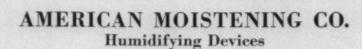
These mills were picked by J. W. Cox, Jr., textile specialist, as typical of hundreds of other mills which made from \$5,000 to \$75,000 a year by correcting the faults of old humidifying equipment.

Send today for this authentic report-"ToursThroughTextile Tangles." It is free.

### The time to cut out waste is NOW!

UR engineers' advice costs you nothing and may result in changing red figures into black figures, with a sweet running plant and better working conditions for labor as a bonus.

1. AMCO humidifiers wash the air many times every hour. 2. Absorb heat of machinery. 3. Permit maximum speed in all departments. 4. Eliminate fly and static. 5. Give your finished product the moisture content needed.



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midity without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1931

No. 11

# Silk Industry in Sounder Position

RADUAL improvement in the silk industry through the first half of the year and progress toward a much better statistical position is shown in the midyear trade review which accompanies the thirty-second annual report of the Silk Association of America.

The review in part states:

"Summed up in actual figures yardage sales of broad silks during the first eight months of 1931 show an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding period in 1930, while broad silk stocks on September 1, 1931, were 20 per cent lower than twelve months previously. A balanced ratio of stocks to sales has been generally approximated throughout the industry, reducing the possibility of excess merchandise glutting the market and even resulting in shortage of certain fabric lines. Economies in manufacturing and reduced overhead costs have helped to better the manufacturer's position. With the increased yardage which the new fashions demand and the stimulus of the new mode on consumer purchasing, the continuance of volume demand seems assured.

"The favorable phases of the silk situation have been largely offset, however, by certain onerous forces which have disturbed the equilibrium of the market. Price cutting has been prevalent. Increased volume of turnover did not, therefore, result in adequate profits to the manufacturer, who was continually the victim of these unsettled conditions. The fluctuation of raw silk prices was also a disturbing factor. Though their rise and fall was within a more reasonable range than during 1929-1930, raw silk prices failed to reach a point of stabilization. Low stock in the hands of manufacturers, however, made the situation more liquid than in the previous year.

### SILK DELIVERIES GREATER

"Deliveries of raw silk to mills during the first nine months of the year were 8 per cent greater than during the same period of the previous year. Prices reached their lowest level in June, when the average for the month for Japanese raw silk was \$2.22 a pound. Some uncertainty was felt over the approximately 100,000 bales of raw silk held in custody in Japan until the Japanese Government announced in May that this silk would be held entirely for domestic consumption. The final estimate of the spring cocoon crop was 6 per cent under last year, while the first estimate of the summerautumn crop was 20 per cent under last year.

"Total raw silk imports for the first nine months of the year were 416,813 bales, an increase of 14 per cent as compared with last year. Of this amount raw silk imports from Japan during the first nine months of the year were 356,933 bales, as compared with 288,655 bales during the same period of 1930, an increase of 24 per cent. Imports from Canton during this period were

23,112 bales, a decrease of 10 per cent compared with last year. Shanghai imports, including tussah, totaled 21,050 bales, a 41 per cent decrease as compared with last year, and imports from Europe were 15,718 bales, a 10 per cent increase over last year.

### FABRIC SEASON LATE

"The fall fabric season has been unusually late in getting under way, in spite of reputedly low stocks in the hands of retailers. The policy of caution which is generally being practiced has already made itself felt in shortage in some fabric lines. The vogue for heavier fabrics is strongly indicated this fall by a considerable increase in sales of heavier satin crepes as compared with last year, as well as in crepe de chine and flat crepe in heavier constructions. Satins, taffetas and cantons have all proved particularly adaptable to the new mode.

### THROWING SILK UNSETTLED

"Intermittent orders and unsettled prices have had an unfavorable reaction on the throwing industry. The development of silk and wool, silk and rayon and spun rayon fabrics and the popularity of heavier fabrics is considered the explanation of many idle spindles. Yarns for use in canton crepe constituted the major demand of the broad silk industry. High twist yarns continued to be favored by the hosiery industry. Grenadine yarn, which occupied a considerable number of spindles last summer and fall, has ceased to be a substantial factor in the throwing industry.

"Replenishment of stocks by men's wear cutters accounted for some stimulation of the machine twist market during the spring and summer months. The total volume of sewing silk sales declined, however, in about the same ratio as last year. Government demands have fallen off somewhat during the year due to a program of economy. •The sporting, surgical and other industrial markets have showed little change in sewing silk consumption. Educational efforts are being continued by the sewing silk industry in public schools and women's clubs throughout the country to demonstrate the superiority of silk thread.

#### VELVET POPULAR

"Velvet manufacturers entered 1931 with very low stocks, production having been cut to a minimum because of the general business depression. The continuance of promotional activities during the spring tended to overcome the usual uncertainty as to whether velvet would be fashionable for the coming season and to retain confidence in velvet during the early summer. With the Paris openings the popularity of velvets was definitely established and velvet manufacturers anticipate an exceptionally good fall season. The low stocks on hand at present and the close co-oredination of stocks with

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# High Speed Warp and Filling Winding\*

### A. I. HARVEY

General Agent of the Universal Winding Company

THE great buying public in this country is not looking for commodities made from inferior materials or fabricated in an indifferent manner. The prevailing standards of living, coupled with the highly developed American sense of appreciation of the attractive and the artistic, particularly in textile fabrics, fully proves this premise.

The early New England custom of providing our women with a severe, sombre best gown for weddings, funerals and special occasions, and with a cheap printed every-day dress, is entirely out of vogue. Wherever we may go we find women today dressed attractively in what might be termed a riot of blended hues and colors. This call for quality and attractiveness applies equally to textile fabrics for practically all known purposes, as well as for dress.

Textiles of this classification must be made of good materials, and must necessarily be manufactured economically.

The component parts of all woven fabrics are warp and filling, and the resultant fabric will be only as good as are these two elements prior to their being united in the loom.

### DEVELOPMENT OF WARPING

Let us first deal with the warp. Prior to a few years ago the first operation in the preparation of warps for weaving consisted of taking warp spun frame bobbins to spoolers, where the bobbins were placed loosely in a cradle or bobbin holder, and unrolled as the yarn was drawn onto double-headed spools. These spools, when filled and containing from one to one and one-half pounds of yarn each, were taken to a "V" shaped creel of from 400 to 600 spools capacity, placed back of a slow speed warper. A section beam of this multiple of ends was then made on the warper by drawing the ends from the spools to the beam by unrolling the spools.

The spools were supported in the "V" creel by means of wooden skewers about one-sixteenth inch smaller in diameter than the holes in the spools, the skewers being inserted in steps between two parallel uprights so that the spools could revolve as the yarn was being drawn onto the beam.

It will be readily understood that in unrolling this multiplicity of spools, some were turning on the skewers, and others were turning with the skewers and against the friction of the steps, with the result that it was quite impossible to make a section beam with all threads having the same amount of tension. Each time the warper was started the pull of the threads had to overcome the inertia of the then motionless spools, and each time the warper stopped for a broken thread the momentum of the revolving spools presented another bad condition.

The pound or pound and a half of yarn on each spool represented the amount of yarn necessary to make one warp of a given length, and as spools varied in yardage materially, it was necessary to add a surplus of yarn to each spool to guard against any ends running out before the warp was finished. After the warp beam was made all the spools were broken out and removed from the

creel, and sent back to the spooler to be refilled by tying onto the surplus yarn then on the spools. As this operation must be repeated each time a warp beam was made, eventually this amount of dead yarn became filled with knots and deteriorated, making it necessary to periodically turn this into waste.

The requisite number of section beams were then placed back of the slasher and the yarn dressed or slashed onto a loom beam containing the proper number of ends of warp yarn for the cloth to be woven. In doubling these beams back of the slasher the irregularity of tension, due to the system of making section beams, as described, resulted in final loom beams having tight and loose threads, which not only meant inferior woven fabrics, but also many warp breaks in the loom, thereby greatly reducing loom efficiency.

This describes briefly the old practice of preparing

warps.

### WHEN CHANGES OCCURRED

Some few years ago the Universal Winding Company originated the system of warping from stationary conical packages, drawing the yarn overend, instead of from rotating containers. This eliminated in a practical way the troubles from inertia and momentum common to revolving containers.

The first process consists of winding the yarn overend from bobbins, spun by the new approved method of filling build, onto conical wooden containers. During the winding operation the yarn is mechanically inspected through a yarn cleaner, which removes slubs and other imperfections. This mechanical inspection is positive to a pre-determined degree, and not variable as is all eye inspection due to the temperamental human element.

These wound cones containing approximately four pounds net of yarn are then taken to a creel known as a magazine cone creel, placed back of a modern high speed warper. For each end required in the section beam there are two cones in the creel, each pair of cones pointing to a common center or delivery point. The two cones are then united as a supply by tying the yarn from the inside of one, on which an end is provided in winding, to the outside of the other. Yarn may be drawn freely overend from a cone at any practical speed, without injury to the material.

### ON CUTTING DOWN LOOM STOPPAGES

As the yarn is drawn from the cone, each individual end passes through a tension so designed as to apply the same amount of drag to each individual strand. The yarn is then taken onto the warp beams in the high speed warper at a yarn speed of 400 yards per minute or over, which must be contrasted with the low warping speed of 75 or 80 yards per minute when warping from revolving spools. Beams produced at the high speed of 400 or more yards per minute are less compressed than those made by the old method, and the yarn retains its original lofty appearance. When the desired number of yards is placed on the warp beam it is an assured fact that all these ends have gone on under the same tension: therefore, when the section beams are doubled back of the slasher, the final loom beams will be right for weaving fabrics of superior grade. It is obvious that beams so prepared will reduce loom stoppages to a minimum.

<sup>\*</sup>Address before the Association of Mechanical Engineers at a meeting in Providence, R. I.

When one cone is exhausted the yarn transfers to the second or full cone, and runs on without interruption. Another full cone is then substituted by a creeler hand while the warper is running, and by this process an inexhaustible supply is continually fed to the warper. All containers are completely emptied and no dead yarn left on the cones when they are removed from the creel.

The magazine cone feature permits the use of beams with 28 or 30-inch heads, while in the old process small beams must be used, for the spools carried but a limited amount of yarn for one beam only. The reduction in slasher waste is in direct proportion to the increased amount of yarn on each section beam.

The whole success of this system rests on a proper means to wind this yarn in conical form as a supply for the creel. For this purpose the Universal Winding Company developed a new principle in the winding of conical packages, these principles being brought out in the Universal No. 40 high speed cone winder.

Prior to the introduction of this machine in the market conical packages were wound on machines known as friction or drum winders, the principal elements of such winders being cylinders or drums and traverse motions for each winding spindle. The cylinders or drums revolved constantly, driving the package beeing wound from friction with the surface; co-ordinated with these driving units were traverse mechanisms actuated by two-point cams or other eccentric motions operating a slotted guide to lead the yarn onto the package to give a cross wound or self-supporting package.

### OF LIMITED CAPACITY

Without going too much into detail on this type of winder, it will be evident that there must be a fixed relation between the surface speed of the cylinder or drum and the thread guide actuated by the eccentric motion; therefore, the speed at which the cone being wound may be driven, translated into the number of yards per minute of take-up, must be entirely controlled by the limit of speed possible in the reciprocating traverse element. Speeds up to 500 yards per minute could be attained, but beyond that point the reciprocating elements were susceptible to excessive wear and breakage.

The winding units of the Universal No. 40 high speed winder are cylinders or drums of moulded bakelite, having only a rotary motion. These accomplish the double

purpose of driving the packages and laying the yarn to make a self-supporting cross wound cone. This is accomplished through grooves moulded in the drum, somewhat on the principle of a double lead screw, but properly backed off and developed to lead and reverse the yarn at the proper angle.

As a society of engineers you must be deeply interested in a machine of this type, nearly 50 feet long, winding 50 packages on each side, on which there are no reciprocating elements, for it is a known principle that the limitations of any piece of mechanism are in its eccentric and not in its revolving mechanisms.

In designing this machine a very careful study was made to reduce the fatigue of the operator to a minimum. This is brought about through arranging supply bobbins at a convenient height so that the operator will not be obliged to stoop, and in eliminating all possible motions. In threading up this machine the operator simply drops the bobbin on the spindle, ties the knot, and by pressing a lever allows the yarn to run onto the package. The yarn automatically enters the tensions, the yarn cleaner and the slots in the driving drum. These factors, in addition to eliminating fatigue of the operator, make for the highest operative efficiency.

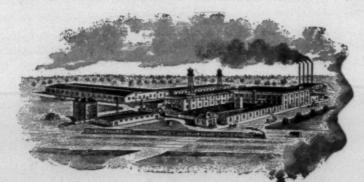
From this description of the No. 40 Universal high speed winder it will be abundantly evident that the winding speed is practically unlimited, for with no reciprocating parts the only controlling element is the speed at which various types and counts of yarn may be wound without injury to the fibres, and we find that yarn speeds of from 600 to 1,000 yards per minute can be safely attained without this injury to the yarn. It is a fact that by leading the yarn onto this grooved roll the yarn receives much less punishment than when laid on the package by a reciprocating thread guide which has a whipping tendency that is hard on the fibres.

### FILLING WINDING

Having dealt with the warp element, let us take up the second component, which is the filling. It must be admitted that in making a quality fabric it is just as essential to prepare or inspect the filling as it is to inspect the warp, for no real quality piece of goods can be made when only approximately one-half of the material has been inspected.

(Continued on Page 30)

### VICTOR MILL STARCH-The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

production.

### THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

# Textile Industry Not Backward in Technical Research

The great textile industry of this country can no longer be justifiably classified as backward if comparison is made between the number of its mills engaged in technical research and those of other leading industries. According to a "Survey of Textile Research in the United States," compiled by U. S. Institute for Textile Research, Inc., of which the late Dr. Samuel W. Stratton was president, for The Textile Foundation, 159 textile concerns, or 14 per cent of the total canvassed, reported research, while another recent survey of research in 40 industries showed only 353 concerns, or 7 per cent of the total canvassed engaged in research. It is only fair to state, however, that textile manufacturing units are much smaller as a rule than those of other leading industries, and that in money annually expended for technical research they would make a poor showing as compared with the electric, chemical, steel and automotive industries, many large units of which spend five to fifteen million dollars annually in research.

This survey of textile research was designed to show the facilities available therefor and the character and scope of research completed and in progress. It shows that facilities and skilled personnel available for textile research in commercial laboratories, educational institutions and government departments are considerably in excess of present demand. It suggests that their utilization by the industry in co-operative research should precede and attempt to organize and finance a central group of laboratories, although co-operative research through the latter should be the ultimate research goal for an industry like textiles with more than 7,000 individual units.

In the utilization by manufacturers of these existing facilities it suggests the financing of graduate fellowships at textile and technical schools and other educational institutions, and of associates at commercial and government laboratories. This procedure was always strongly favored by the late Dr. Stratton, it being his belief that research in industry would increase in proportion to increase in the supply of trained researchers.

The survey emphasizes the lack and need of more fundamental textile knowledge, and scientific research with that objective in view. This is necessary to provide a basis for development work that should result in new products and processes that are needed to take up slack in the industry's excess productive capacity.

A list of 584 research subjects is included in the report, and the need of a complete bibliography of world research in textiles is noted, this to be made available through some central library under the auspices of an organization like U. S. Institute. Such an index of

(Continued on Page 24)

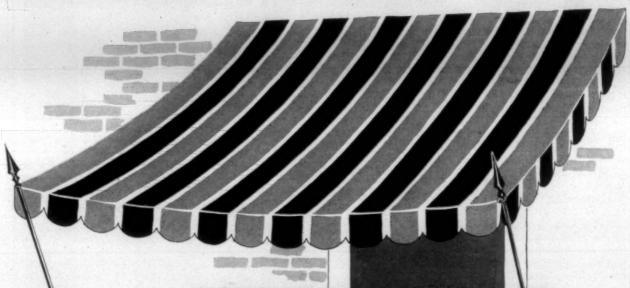


November 12, 1931

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

11

# MATIONAL CARBANTHRENE DYES



CARBANTHRENES

FOR AWNINGS



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Blue BCS Double Paste

Blue RCS Double Paste

Dark Blue DR Paste

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SUPERIOR VAT DYES

WALL DAES

# Making Joints in Leather Belting

HATEVER type of belt is chosen for transmitting power from lineshafts to driven machinery, provided that a good, reliable belting is tained, the weakest point is the joining of the two ends. Not only is this the weak point, but it is invariably the point which gives the most trouble in service. Today there is a very wide selection of appliances for making joints, ranging from the sewn joint to the metal fastening, and these are usually employed, though many of them are subject to certain disadvantages, and the perfect method is to make an endless belt, i.e., the two ends of the belt are so joined that continuous length is obtained.

Almost any kind of belt can be made endless by the firms who made the belt, and where an endless belt can be put into position on the pulleys without too much time and trouble, it is sometimes advisable to order belts "made endless." Where it is necessary to remove shafting and pulleys to install such belts, or where there is no provision for taking up stretch, such a procedure is

impossible.

Making a belt endless on the pulleys is like many other jobs, in that it appears difficult and complicated; but once the trick is mastered, it is really very simple, and can be carried out by the handyman, who can make the belts endless and take them up as occasion demands, besides making any other repairs that may be necessary from time to time.

#### "TURNED EDGE SCRAPER"

A certain number of tools are required, and many of these may already be in the shop, while others should be easily obtainable. The only tool with which the handyman may be unfamiliar is what is usually known as a "turned edge scraper." This consists of a flat piece of steel of about the quality and thickness of good saw steel, which is fitted into a flat handle. This tool works with an edge that is turned at a right angle to the blade. This is accomplished by grinding a long edge, then rubbing this down to a fine edge, and then turning the edge so that it is at right angles to the blade.

This scraper is one of the most important tools in the kit, as it saves much time in cutting laps, and because it permits scraping down a lap to an even bevel, and

to make sharp points on the laps.

In making a belt endless, it is first of all necessary to decide on the length of the lap desired. Generally speaking, it is wise to make a new lap of the same length as the others in the belt, though in the case of double belts this can be varied to suit the conditions. One lap should not be made over another lap, and it may be necessary to make a lap shorter or longer to avoid this.

The important points are that the line of the point and the line of the heel must be exactly square with the edge of the belt, and that the bevel from heel to point to prevent the proper adhesion of the cement at every part of the lap.

#### CUTTING THE BELT

The best method is to clamp the belt to a bench, measure the lap desired and mark across the belt a line drawn with the use of a square, and cut away with a spokeshave the leather from the line to the end of the belt. The spokeshave can be used to rough off this

material, and then smoothing can be completed with the scraper, the tip being finished off with a very sharp knife. In some cases a small steel plane can also be used.

When the joint is prepared, the surface must be cleaned, and then the glue should be spread evenly and worked into the fibres of the leather. The two surfaces may then be joined and that section placed in a clamp.

In the case of an endless belt in which it is desired to take up stretch, it is first of all necessary to determine the exact length the new belt must be and then to open up the old joint. This can be started with the tip of a screwdriver, working from the tip to the heel, care being exercised not to tear the leather. The length of the belt may then be adjusted and the new joints made as already described.

Where it is desired to substitute an endless joint for a laced or hooked joint, the procedure is a little different. If the belt is loose enough on the pulley so that it can be tightened a number of inches equivalent to the number required to make the endless joint, the process consists in removing the belt to the bench and making the necessary lap. If it is a single leather belt, or if it is a narrow double, say under 6 in. wide, an ordinary single lap may be used. This lap should be from 4 in. to 6 in. long, according to the width of the belt. In the case of an old belt being thus treated, the surface is almost certain to be greasy, and it should be thoroughly cleaned off with petrol before it is cemented.

In some cases the belt is not long enough to provide from its stretch enough material for the lap, and it is then necessary to prepare a piece to set into the belt. If it is a single belt, this may be a very short piece with a lap on each end, and then laps must be cut on the old belt to fit this piece. In the case of a narrow double belt, the piece inserted may be made in exactly the same way, but for a wider double belt the piece should be so arranged that it provides a separate joint for each of the two plies of the double belt, and so that these two joints are so arranged that they do not come together. The ends of the belt can then be fitted to this insert. If it is an old belt that has to be shortened, first find the point on the belt at which the joint has been made, and bring the belt round to a place between the two pulleys where it is most convenient to work. The clamps should then be put on, one of the jaws above and the other below the joint. Where clamps are used it is necessary to see that the middle line of the belt width corresponds exactly with the middle line of the distance between the centers of the rods on the clamps. This point is usually marked.

Another essential is to make sure that each pair of jaws on the clamps is set perfectly square with the edges of the belt. A little care in drawing up evenly on both rods will then bring the two ends of the belt square. Sufficient pressure should then be put on the clamps to take the belt tension off the joint, and then the joint should be opened up as before. For this work the belt can be supported on a board to fit between the clamp rods.

When putting on new belts the laps should first be made and then the belt drawn over the pulleys, the claps being adjusted as described, and the joint made.—The Dyer and Calico Printer.

### Unfilled Orders for Cotton Goods Gain 51%

Reports of production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of October, 1931, were made public Monday by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of four weeks

Stocks on hand at the end of October amounted to 255,833,000 yards as against 244,924,000 yards at the beginning of the month. Shipments during October were 216,207,000 yards against production of 227,116,000 yards. Sales amounted to 333,679,000 yards which were 146.9 per cent of production, and 131 per cent of the total goods on hand at the end of the month. Unfilled orders of 344,639,000 yards on October 31 show an increase of 117,500,000 yards or 51.7 per cent over the business on hand at the close of September.

In actual yardage, as well as in percentage, this is the greatest improvement in orders on hand recorded in any single month since these statistics have been gathered. This rather clearly indicates that buyers generally are coming to the conclusion that the record low price on cloth warrant forward commitments and that hand-to-mouth buying is being abandoned in favor of more liberal purchasing policies.

It also carries a reasonable assurance that the employees of the cotton textile industry will, in the main, be kept fairly busy during the coming winter.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and The Cotton-Textile Institute. These groups report on more than 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS—OCTOBER, 1931

The following statistics cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths, and represent a very large part of the total production of these fabrics in the United States. This report represents yardage reported to our Association and The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. It is a consolidation of the same 23 groups covered by our reports since October, 1927. The figures for the month of October cover a period of four week's

	October, 1931 (4 weeks)
Sales	333,679,000 yards
Production	227,116,000 yards
Ratio of sales to production	146.9%
Shipments	216,207,000 yards
Ratio of shipments to production	95.2%
Stocks on hand October 1	244,924,000 yards
Stocks on hand October 31	255,833,000 yards
Change in stocks—Increase	4.5%
Unfilled orders October 1	227,167,000 yards
Unfilled orders October 31	344,639,000 yards
Change in unfilled orders—increase	41.7%

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### Spinners Meet November 20th

The fall meeting of the Spinners' Section of the Southern Textile Association will be held on Friday, November 20th, at Spartanburg, S. C.

The meeting will convene at 10 a.m. at the Franklin Hotel, under the direction of L. P. Duncan of Inman, S. C., assistant chairman. Carl R. Harris is general chairman of this section, and Mr. Duncan is assistant for South Carolina.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Association, which was held at Charlotte on October 9th and 10th, a paper written by Mr. Harris was read, outlining spinning as the key position in a mill. After the presentation of this paper the spinning questionnaire for discussion at the meeting on November 20th, was distributed to each mill man present, and it was requested that these questions be carefully studied, particularly by the overseers of spinning and superintendents, before the forthcoming Spinners' meeting.

In view of this preparatory work, the discussion should prove most interesting and instructive. Special stress will be made on the discussion of high speed spooling and warping, long draft spinning, and cork and calf skin rolls.

Luncheon will be served at the Franklin Hotel at \$1.00 per plate.

### Larger Cotton Crop Forecast

Washington, Nov. 9.—A cotton crop of 16,903,000 bales this year was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture on the basis of conditions on November 1. A month ago 16,284,000 bales were indicated. Last year 13,932,000 bales were produced.

A yield of 197.8 pounds of lint per acre is indicated, compared with 190.5 pounds a month ago and 147.7 pounds produced last year.

The indicated production by States follows:

Virginia, 42,000 bales; North Carolina, 800,000; South Carolina, 990,000; Georgia, 1,390,000; Florida, 42,000; Missouri, 265,000; Tennessee, 590,000; Alabama, 1,400,000; Mississippi, 1,760,000; Louisiana, 885,000; Texas, 5,250,000; Oklahoma, 1,220,000; Arkansas, 1,860,000; New Mexico, 97,000; Arizona, 119,000; California, 185,000; all other States, 8,000; and Lower California (not included in United States total), 32,000.

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to November 1 was reported by the Census Bureau today to have totalled 12,129,546 running bales, counting 401,083 round bales as half bales and including 5,401 bales of American-Egyptian.

To November 1 last year 10,863,896 bales, including 333,479 round bales and 10,461 bales of American-Egyptian, were ginned and in 1929 ginning to November 1 were 10,891,940 bales, including 369,047 round bales and 10,783 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings by States to November 1 were: Alabama, 1,179,617 bales; Arizona, 35,962; Arkansas, 1,036,162; California, 94,415; Florida, 41,445; Georgia, 1,179,363; Louisiana, 667,462; Mississippi, 1,141,807; Missouri, 135,213; New Mexico, 39,622; North Carolina, 597,406; Oklahoma, 745,719; South Carolina, 829,989; Tennessee, 337,304; Texas, 4,035,347; Virginia, 28,300; all other States, 4,504.

### **Du Pont Leases Warehouse Space**

The warehouse adjoining the headquarters of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in Charlotte, has been leased in preparation for handling the Southern business of the Newport Chemical Company, according to the announcement of John Dabbs, manager of the Southern offices.

The warehouse just leased will give 10,000 additional square feet to the 20,000 square feet of floor space in the company's present office. Mr. Dabbs stated that the company is now remodeling the building to suit its purpose, and will have it ready by November 25.

# Practical Textile Designing

### BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

### IMITATION LENO

These weaves are used extensively in the cotton goods trade for such fabrics as dress goods, curtains, aprons, towels, etc., in combination with other weaves and alone. When using fine yarns the object in view is to imitate as near as possible the open character of the gauze or hemstitch leno fabric.

Fig. 233 illustrates the three and three imitation leno weave. The threads in this weave run in groups of three, the outer threads of one group weaving directly opposite to the outer threads in the next group. This causes a break in the threads, and they are kept apart a certain distance, thereby producing an open fabric. The picks also run in groups of three so that a break is made in the filling.

Fig. 234 illustrates the weave divided into four sections which will show at once the arrangement of the weave.

236

Fig. 235 illustrates the weave enlarged in diagram form. These fabrics are reeded three threads in a dent. If a more open fabric is required an empty dent is left between the groups.

Fig. 236 illustrates the four and four imitation weave. Fig. 237 illustrates the weave divided into four sections. Fig. 238 illustrates the weave enlarged in diagram form. It will be noticed that the outside thread in each group weave plain and the inside threads float over one group and under the next group of picks.

These weaves are generally made from one warp and as there is a difference in take up of the threads owing to the outer threads having more intersections, the warps have to be woven tight so as to prevent the warp and filling from kinking. This also assists in making a more compact grouping of the threads, as the outer threads which weave over and under on the same picks will close in together, while the center threads will ride over and under these threads.

This weave is also used to produce other effects than that of imitation gauze fabrics. When coarse yarns are used the break is made after each group but not to the same extent as in fine yarn. Fabrics made from this weave are often sold as basket weaves, and when mercerized yarns are used, exceptionally good effects are obtained.

Fig. 239 illustrates the five and five imitation leno weave.

Fig. 240 illustrates the weave divided into four sections. For best effect the threads should be reeded five in a dent, with an empty dent between the groups if the fabric is not sufficiently open.

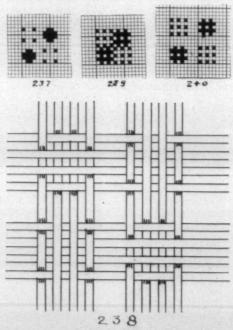


Fig. 241 illustrates the five and one imitation leno weave.

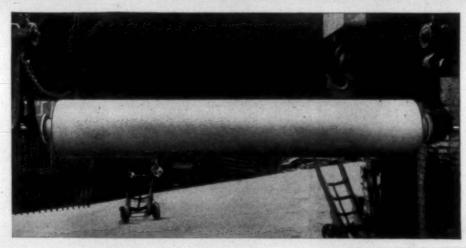
Fig. 242 illustrates the weave showing single thread and pick separated from the five threads by one line of squares. This is one of the best open effects that is made, and is generally reeded as follows: Five threads in one dent; skip a dent; one thread in one dent; skip a dent.

When using this weave for a stripe effect in combination with other weaves it is advisable to begin with the (Continued on Page 26)

# CONDOR RUBBER ROLLS

DO NOT surface-harden
DO NOT oxidize
DO NOT change density

## IN USE OR IN STORAGE



A Condor Rubber Covered 10-foot bleach house washer roll ready for installation. Several of our rollers are still in use after ten years of service.

### Better finishing is now accomplished at higher SPEEDS

Thanks to years of research and concentrated effort of our engineers and chemists to develop a "perfect" rubber-covered roll for the Textile Industry—a Condor roll represents the peak of achievement.

Condor Rolls are furnished in all types—each designed for a specific process—to meet the known operating conditions. Coverings are inseparably bonded to a metal core and cannot tear or work loose.

### Other CONDOR Products

V-Belt Acid Hose
Flat Belt Water Hose
Air Hose Fire Hose

Cone Belt

Acid Hose Mill Sundries
Water Hose Suction Hose
Fire Hose Oilless Bearings
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Make your next replacements with Condor Rubber Covered Rolls . . . better finishing that increases the quality of your products will be the result.

Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining

The Manhattan Rubber Mr. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

### Established 1848

# Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins
Penna, Rock Maple Spools
Mountain Dogwood and

Mountain Dogwood and Persimmon Shuttles

"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap Leather Belting

"Batavia" Rawhide Loom Pickers

"Buy from the Manufacturer Direct"

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Philadelphia,

Pa.

Keeping A Step Ahead With



Backed by many years specialized experience, our research laboratory is ready to assist you in obtaining greater efficiency from the use of:

Sulfonated Oils
Silk Soaking Oils
Rayon Oils
Backwinding Oils
Anti-Mildew Agents
Degumming Oils
Bleaching Oils

Dye Assistants
Wetting-Out Agents
Kier Oils
Softeners
Finishing Oils
Rayon Sizings
Cotton Warp Dressings

### THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile-Processing Specialists

1440 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

### PERSONAL NEWS

nethibalining that the manual manual to the state of the

- E. P. Green has become overseer of carding at the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
- W. C. George, formerly of the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has become overseer of night carding at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
- Ladd J. Lewis, Jr., has resigned as president of the Dyersburg Cotton Products Company, Dyersburg, Tenn.
- George E. McClellan has become chief supervisor of the No. 1 plant of the DuPont Rayon Company, Old Hickory, Tenn.
- William H. Merriman has been appointed vice-president in charge of operations of the Dyersburg Cotton Products Company, Dyersburg, Tenn. He is from Utica, N. Y.
- E. L. Amis, formerly of New York, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Dyersburg Cotton Products Company, Dyersburg, Tenn.
- E. R. Gallalee has been transferred from plant supervisor of the No. 1 plant of the DuPont Rayon Company, Old Hickory, Tenn., to the cellophane division of the company.
- D. H. Cloniger, formerly superintendent of the Carter Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., has opened a roller covering shop in that town.
- Richard H. Wheeler, formerly vice-president of the Dyersburg Cotton Products Company, Dyersburg, Tenn., has been elected president of the company.
- Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin, left this week for an extended business trip to Northern and New England cities. He expects to be away from the office for about two weeks.
- Dr. Chas. E. Mullin, on leave of absence from the Clemson College Textile School, will address the North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society at Raleigh, N. C., on November 20 upon "Chemistry in the Textile Industry."
- Charles J. Boland has begun active work as president of the Dixie Yarn Company, Burlington, N. C. He has been in the yarn business there for the past 31 years, and will act as agent for a number of important yarn spinners,
- W. C. Bobo has resigned as general superintendent of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C. He plans to take a motor trip through California and the southwest before making a new connection. His successor has not yet been announced.

Vasser Woolley of the Seydel-Woolley Company, Atlanta, Ga., gave a very instructive talk to the Clemson Textile students on November 5. His subject was "Sizing Compounds and Their Application." He discussed a number of practical problems in slashing and weaving and discussed how these are being overcome by a number of mills.

A. H. Graham, formerly of Oxford, N. C., has been appointed overseer of the spinning department of the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C.

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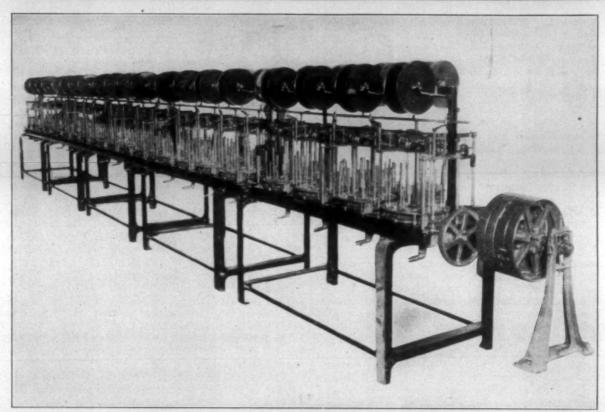
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### RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865



An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

Performance is the true test of any production machine.

# Compare the Consistently High Performance of the Multiple Head Braiders

Always running at the designed speed, never slipping, never slacking, day after day turning out more product. Turning it out in the smallest amount of floor space, with the lowest production costs, building up a profit.

Remember the Rhode Island Multiple Head Braider when new equipment is under consideration.

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY, 3908-18 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILA., PA.

# Silk Machinery Exposition

THE latest developments in silk machinery will be shown at the National Silk Machinery Exposition at Paterson, New Jersey, which opens Saturday, November 14th and continues through the 21st.

Among the exhibits will be the following:

The American Moistening Co., Providence, R. I., will show their lines of hard rubber lined and covered steel tanks, hard rubber pumps, pipes and fittings and the hard rubber lined Crane gate valves. Carl Ackerman, H. S. Brady and D. D. Wilkins will represent the company.

Atwood Machine Co., Stonington, Conn., will display their silk throwing equipment with special attention paid to improvements made in their 5B spinners and other equipment. J. R. Bree, T. Dewhurst and I. R. Rowe

will be in attendance.

The Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., and New York, will display their Type H and D humidifiers with the new type H control and special hood. The company will be represented by A. W. Jones, G. R. Lawson and R. E. L. Morefield.

Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., will feature their supersilk loom, warp stop motions, feeler motions and automatic let-offs. W. L. Kinhead and other factory representatives will be present.

Dana S. Courtney Co., Chicopee, Mass., will display

their line of bobbins and quills for silks.

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., will exhibit two Model S-4 silk looms, one with dobby and one with cone harness motion. They will feature the Midget electric feeler and Modified Midget feeler with 4 pick electric knockoff; No. 1 spring plunger electric feeler; new type of 3-finger driving clutch. No. 5 automatic let off equipped

with uniform automatic tension device; No. 4 take-up with double pressure roll; Reeves spring check; No. 3 spring crank arms with Zerk Alemite equipment. The company will be represented by J. B. Jackson and others.

Foster Machine Co., Westfield, Mass., will show their Model 75 precise wind silk winding machine for winding silk knitting yarns on cones and tubes. They feature the winding spindle start, conditioning attachment and gearfixee gainer attachments. T. E. Connor, D. W. Bridgeman and R. W. Ensign will be in attendance.

Haring & Stephens, Paterson, N. J., will show Hercules extractors for dry silk for throwers, winders, dryers and conditions; open type extractors with timer and

automatic control.

Charles B. Johnson, Paterson, N. J., will utilize their booth as a reception room where visitors can make arrangements to see the Johnson warp sizer in operation at a nearby mill. C. B. and W. Johnson and J. Barnes

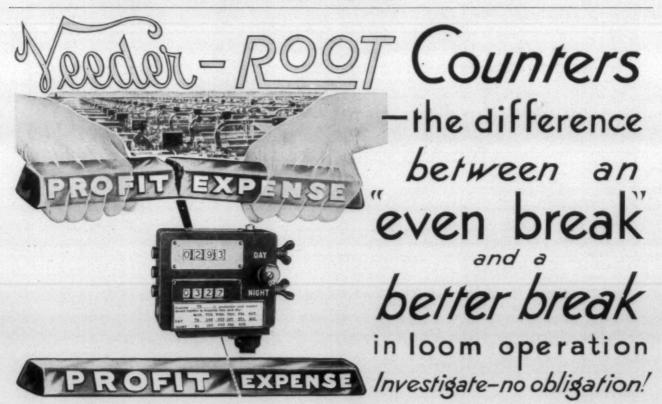
will be with the booth.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., will show rubber producers for the silk industry. The display will include Condor Textyl line; rubber covered rolls, rubber lined tanks, Concord transmission belts. They will also show a circular loom weaving fire hose and Paraock oilless bearings for use in color boxes where lubrication cannot be used. A. C. Maskery and G. E. Knox will attend.

Lestershire Spool & Mjg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y., will feature fibre head bobbins with pressed on heads and

the ring type heads.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., will have a display of textile oils and information concerning their application.



Smith, Drum Co., Philadelphia, Pa., will show skein dyeing machinery, stressing its advantages for application of vat colors to silk, rayon and cotton yarns. N. M. Smith, H. S. Drum and W. C. Dodson will attend.

Smith, H. S. Drum and W. C. Dodson will attend.

P. N. Thorpe & Co., New York, will show textile motors for individual drive on silk looms. P. B. Thorpe,

H. B. Thorpe and others will be present.

Universal Winding Co., Boston, will show their new No. 30 winding machine for handling silk and rayon yarns. This is a high speed machine designed for handling yarn from skeins and spools and can also be supplied with a conditioning trough with automatic method of keeping the liquid at a constant level. The machine operates at high spindle speeds and has a new control for the differential antiwear tension and pressure device for maintaining quality of winding. Harold M. Jackson will be in charge.

Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Burlington, Vt., will

show spools and skewers.

Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J., will show chemical specialties for dyeing, weighting, finishing, and printing silk and rayon, featuring Supertex, a new textile printing gum, and demonstrating its use on a laboratory printing machine built by the Societe Alsacienne de Constructions, Mecaniques, Mulhouse, France. Representatives: H. V. Pfister, G. J. Desmond, C. J. Rahm, C. E. Wright, M. F. Costello and W. F. Seltzer.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I., will exhibit one 6-color printing machine outfit with special attachments, such as used for printing silk, rayon and other fine fabrics. In addition to the printing machine they will show their latest patented automatic tenter clip especially designed for handling the lightest fabrics that can be successfully run on a tenter. Ralph E. Burnham, New York representative, will be in charge, assisted by Elroy D. Ingalls, also from the New York office. From the Providence office Wallace Taylor and Albert H. Goff will be in attendance.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J., will feature in their exhibit the new high speed warper and over-end creel, with which it is possible to maintain speeds of 240 to 320 yards a minute by the "silk system." The outstanding features of the warper are extreme rigidity and the foolproof variable speed drive that may be set to any desirable speed and may be varied during the beaming operations. No belts are used. The over-end creel for spools or cones of silk, rayon or cotton, is unique in design and may be termed a multiple unit creel, in that each cone or spool carrier bracket forms a complete unit with the tension device and can be shifted individually or collectively to any horizontal or vertical spacing relation. They will also have a single winder on exhibition.

Rhode Island Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I., will show their K-A electrical warp stop motion in operation on a silk loom weaving a 2-ply crepe with 6 thread filling. Included in the exhibit will be the new mechanical features relating to their knock-off arrangement, also feelers of various kinds and a timing device for stopping the exhausted shuttle in the plain box. Representatives will be as follows: Frank Quance, Paterson, representative; James Bolton, Allentown representative; Edwin C. Smith, president. Pawtucket, R. I.

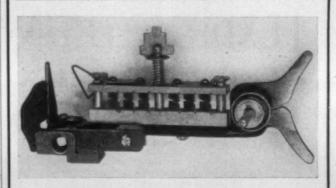
Edwin C. Smith, president, Pawtucket, R. Î.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia and Bethayres, Pa., will show their improved 3-roll silk calender—complete data on which is shown in leaflt. The Butterworth representatives are: J. Ebert Butterworth, DeHaven Butterworth, W. H. Lownsbury, W. H.

Bell and Henry Walker.

RS

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., general offices Philadelphia, (Continued on Page 26)



# The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner is fast becoming standard equipment in many spinning plants. It automatically *insures* any spinning plant a "Finer and Better" product by making "Dirty and Trashy" yarn clean and "Clean" yarn cleaner.

Every spinner of SALE yarn should be equipped with "The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner."

On request our representative will call and give you complete information.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC. Elmira, N. Y.

# **ECLIPSE**

YARN CLEANER

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing	
D. H. Hill, Jr.	Associate	Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business M	anager

#### SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessaily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

### The Unprejudiced Survey

From time to time advertisers have broadcast inquiries or questionnaires to the cotton mills of the South for the purpose of determining which textile journal was the best advertising medium for this field and in all cases where such surveys have been made fairly and honestly the Southern Textile Bulletin has led by a wide margin.

In January, 1924, the Hazard Advertising Agency of New York sent out a questionnaire in which they asked Southern mills to rate the textile journals which they read.

The reports received by the Hazard Advertising Agency were compiled and stated by them to have been as follows:

Southern Textile Bulletin	141
Second journal (a Northern textile journal)	113
Third journal	85
Fourth journal	64

In a letter to us at that time the Hazard Advertising Agency said:

"We compliment you upon the splendid showing made in this survey. It certainly throws a different light upon the South than we formerly had."

The last sentence meant that they had found incorrect certain statements which had been made to them relative to our position in the Southern textile field.

In March, 1930, the General Equipment Company of Charlotte, without our knowledge, sent out a questionnaire to more than one thousand mills and after the survey was completed wrote us:

"Nearly twice as many mill officials voted for the BULLETIN as for any two other textile journals combined."

A short time after this the advertising manager of a large firm, doing business with Southern cotton mills, told us that the business manager of one of our competitors had represented to him that the Southern Textile Bulletin was read almost exclusively by mill operatives and not at all by mill presidents and treasurers.

We sent a letter to about fifty of the most prominent mill presidents in the South citing the statement and giving the name and address of the advertising manager to whom it was made.

Realizing the untruth of the statement which had been made, a large number of mill officials immediately wrote the advertising manager to the effect that they read the Southern Textile Bulletin regularly and to a greater extent than any other journal.

The following extract from the letter of a prominent mill official is a fair sample of the statements made:

". . . The Textile Bulletin is more widely read by presidents, treasurers, superintendents and overseers, throughout the South than any other two textile magazines combined, and it is my honest opinion that the Southern Textile Bulletin is the best medium for any one having an article that they wish placed before the mill management."

Last February a firm of accountants was employed by one of our competitors to make "a survey" and the results have been distributed as an unprejudiced investigation.

The results of the survey were so entirely different from previous surveys made by the Hazard Advertising Agency, General Equipment Company and others that we decided to look into the record of the accountants.

On part 18, pages 3794-3810, of testimony before a Select Committee of the United States Senate investigating the Bureau of Internal Revenue appears the following: (We have deleted the name of the accountants which happens to be the name of the firm which made the survey mentioned above.)

The partnership income tax returns of \_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_ for the years 1918-1920 brought forth the following statement in the Revenue Agent's report:

The examiner has never before investigated a case in which there was such obvious subterfuge employed to evade tax liability.

In the case of Taylor & Boggis Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, there appears also to have been a manipulation of invested capital by ———————————————————————.

We do not think that we need to say more relative to the unprejudiced (?) survey which

was made and which has been used very extensively in misrepresenting our position in the Southern textile field.

About ten days ago Rhyne, Moore & Thies, textile cost engineers of Charlotte, N. C., who are associate members of The Arkwrights, sent out a questionnaire to the president or treasurer and the superintendent of every cotton mill in the Southern States.

The questionnaire requested replies to two questions. These questions and the Rhyne, Moore & Thies tabulation of the 547 replies received were as follows:

1. Which textile journal, in your estimation, has rendered and is rendering the most valuable service to the Southern Textile Industry?

Replies	Number	%
Southern Textile Bulletin	274	50.09
Second Publication	158	28.88
Third Publication	52	9.51
Fourth Publication	21	3.84
Others and Undecided	42	7.68
Total	547	100.00

2. Which textile journal do you really read with the most interest and regularity?

Replies	Number	%
Southern Textile Bulletin	252	46.07
Second Publication	163	29.80
Third Publication	69	12.61
Fourth Publication	34	6.22
Others and Undecided	.29	5.30
Total	547	100.00

Southern cotton manufacturers, whether they be presidents, treasurers, superintendents, overseers or master mechanics, know that they read the Southern Textile Bulletin more than any other textile journal. We certainly appreciate the responses which they made to the recent questionnaire of Rhyne, Moore & Thies and are very much gratified at the result.

Traveling salesmen who visit the mills need no survey or statistics because they see the Southern Textile Bulletin and hear it mentioned far more often than any other journal.

Some advertisers, however, who have to make decisions relative to the best advertising medium for the Southern textile field have not the advantage of personal contacts or first hand information and might be influenced by copies of the unprejudiced (?) survey which has been presented to them.

It is for the benefit of such men and in self defense that we are using our editorial columns to state the whole case.

### Larger Sales

The monthly report of the Cotton Textile Merchants Association of New York shows that during October sales amounted to 333,679,000 yards of cotton goods, or 146.9 per cent of production.

That would be fine if it did not indicate that a very large volume of business has been booked upon a no profit basis by weak kneed mill executives.

The report also shows that during October stocks of goods increased from 244,924,000 yards to 255,833,000, or in other words, that the wiping out of stocks of goods has ceased and goods have begun to increase again.

Enthusiasm over increased sales will be dimmed by the discovery that they represent to a considerable extent orders for future delivery as unfilled orders increased 117,500,000 yards during the month.

Buyers have been willing to gamble upon low priced, no-profit goods at the expense of mills who were willing to take orders at any-price.

### White Elephants Shrink

We recently obtained a financial statement of the Alabama Mills Company, alias Ten White Elephants, which would indicate that they have been severely afflicted with pernicious anaemia and that their life blood has been rapidly depleting.

The statement shows that on December 27, 1930, which was only four days before the beginning of this year, they had a working capital of \$664,943.00, whereas approximately eight months later, on August 8, 1931, they had a deficit of working capital amounting to \$492,-027.61.

We thought at first that this shrinkage of \$1,156,970 in working capital might be accounted for by an increase in merchandise but found that merchandise had also shrunk from \$972,876.00 on December 27, 1930, to \$538,434.00 on August 8, 1931.

It is distressing to see these Ten White Elephants suffering so severely from anaemia, but it must be remembered that their bodies were filled, to a large extent, with the cast-off equipment of unsuccessful mills and their veins were originally filled with a fluid of very low blood count due to the presence of much water.

We take the liberty of suggesting blood transfusion from those who were paternally responsible for this litter of Ten White Elephants.

### HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts, Fred'k Vietor & Achelis

### SOUTHERN OFFICE

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood Reynolds Bldg. Phone 2-3302 Winston-Salem, N. C. Selling Agents for

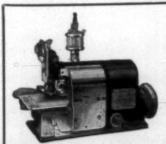
> COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.



### PRACTICAL MILL CONSULTANTS

The Textile Development Co. Sidney S. Paine, President

80 Federal St., Boston, Mass. Greensboro, N. C.



### MERROW

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

High speed trimming and overseaming, overedging, plain crochet and shell stitch machines for use on knitted and woven goods of all kinds.

Let us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

### THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

8 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.



### More Miles of Yarn Per Traveler

Ring travelers run hundreds of miles . . . producing hundreds of miles of yarn. But VICTORS offer EXTRA MILEAGE of operation with a minimum of trouble and attention. That is why the name VICTOR is so appropriate. We'll gamble a generous FREE test supply that you will find them better ON YOUR FRAMES. Write.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY 20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER Room 615, Commercial Bidg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives Gastonia, N. C. Gastonia, N. C. Atlanta, Qa. A. Dewey Carter
N. H. Thomas
N. E. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angler Ave., N. E.

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Developments
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Parks and Civic Centers Cemeteries Recreational Areas Institutional Developments Country Estates Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

### NEWS

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MONROE, GA .- The Walton Cotton Mills are to equip their high speed warp creels with Bunchless automatic cleaning system made by Firth-Smith Company.

NEWNAN, GA.—The Newnan Hosiery Mills have plans by Robert & Co., Atlanta, for a new dyehouse to be one story and basement, 30x60 feet. Construction will be by the company's forces.

WEST POINT, MISS.—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Aponaug Manufacturing Company is to be let within a few days. The addition is to be one story, 237x133 feet. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

LYMAN, S. C.—The Pacific Mills, Lyman Division, are having their spinning overhauled with the Guillet overhauling system, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Consolidated Textile Corporation are having their fly frames overhauled by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., using the Guillet overhauling sys-

LOCKHART, S. C .- The Monarch Mills have rented the Guillet overhauling system to use in overhauling their spinning, same being furnished by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

MANCHESTER, GA.-Manchester Cotton Mills, which have purchased some new spinning equipment, have placed orders with Firth-Smith Company for equipping the new frames with the Bunchless automatic cleaning system.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Avondale Mills have placed orders with Firth-Smith Company to complete their equipment of Bunchless automatic cleaners on spinning, twisting, speeders and winders at the plants at Alexander City, Pell City and Sylacauga.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Greenwood Cotton Mills, which has been using Bunchless automatic cleaning system on one unit of its spinning, has placed orders with Firth-Smith Comjany for completely equipping the spinning in the Greenwood plants Nos. 1 and 2.

UNION, S. C .- The Union County auditor's office has been notified by the South Carolina Tax Commission of the assessed valuation placed on the textile manufacturing plants of this county, for the year 1931.

The ten industries listed total in assessed valuation. \$3,548,900. Separately the Tax Commission listed them as follows:

Wallace Manufacturing Co., Jonesville, \$145,000; Union Buffalo Mill (Union Plant), Union, \$800,000; Union Buffalo Mill (Buffalo Plant), Union, \$725,000; Monarch Mill (Ottaray Plant), Union, \$237,000; Monarch Mill (Monarch Plant), Union, \$775,000; Monarch Mill (Lockhart Plant), Lockhart, \$643,400; Liberty Fabrics Co., Union, \$5,000; Gault Manufacturing Co., Union, \$7,500; Excelsior Mill, Union, \$210,000; Dainty Maid Silk Mill, Union, \$1,000.

### 23

### MILL NEWS ITEMS

Knoxville, Tenn.—Industrial progress is continuing throughout east Tennessee, especially in the textile field. At Englewood, the Eureka Mills, manufacturing men's knitted underwear, are employing all hands who have been laid off for the last few months and are working full time. They also are working at night. Englewood Manufacturing Company, making misses' and children's hosiery, has received orders which will employ all old hands for an indefinite time.

STARKVILLE, MISS.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new addition to the Starkville Mill of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mill. This addition to the main building is a two-story structure, 96x75 feet, which will contain 132 extra looms, the original number in the mill being 168.

At present the capacity of the plant is about 7,000 pounds of finished product per week. The work will be completed and extra looms in operation about January 1, it is expected.

Spartaneuro, S. C.—Whether or not a receiver is necessary for Arcadia Mills, as a result of litigation begun by preferred stockholders two weeks ago rests entirely with Judge G. B. Greene, hearing the case, according to an order he directed after attorneys had reached a compromise agreement. Judge Greene retains jurisdiction in the case for a period of six months.

Under the order, the 200 per cent stock dividend in common stock is declared null and void, and all stock issued for this purpose is ordered cancelled.

H. A. Ligon, the order stipulates, is to be retained as president of the mill and W. P. Ligon as vice-president and treasurer at a salary not to exceed \$10,000 a year. The complaint of the plaintiff alleged \$24,000 had been paid them jointly in annual salaries.

Stockholders are restrained from holding any meetings for a period of six months and two directors are replaced by two nominated by preferred stockholders.

### Manville-Jenckes Receivers Show Profit

Providence, R. I.—Ability of the Manville-Jenckes Company to pay its debts out of current assets was improved by \$383,800.04 during the operation of the extensive textile interests of the concern in Rhode Island and North Carolina by receivers for the four months ended June 27 last, it was shown in the first report of the receivers filed in Superior Court.

The receivers, Zenas W. Bess, of Providence, George R. Urquhart, of New York, and John A. Baugh, Jr., of North Carolina, named by the court on February 27 to take over the properties, reported current assets of that date as \$202,127.11 in excess of total current liabilities, while on June 27 total current assets were \$585,927.15 in excess of total current liabilities. The net profit from four months operation under receivership was \$257,-484.97, the report shows.

The receivers recommend allowance of general claims, as filed or as adjusted, totalling \$669,591.10.

Hearing on various disputed claims has been assigned for December 11.



Those vertical panels in the building illustrated are not windows—they're made of cement—light in color for decorative purposes.



# No windows here... yet employees enjoy BETTER than daylight

Can man make a light that is better than daylight? Well, the picture is of the Blandin Paper Company's new mill at Grand Rapids, Minnesota—and please note, it has no windows! Heating, ventilating and lighting systems are scientifically engineered and controlled.

Cooper Hewitt Mercury-Vapor Lamps give employees here better than daylight illumination. For Cooper Hewitt light is composed almost wholly of the yellowgreen rays of the spectrum—the best-seeing rays of the spectrum. It is light without eye-fatiguing glare. It produces no dark shadows. Almost perfectly diffused from a long glass tube, it reaches in and around and under machinery—seems to magnify the smallest details.

In addition, these lamps, equipped with special glass tubes, emit health-promoting ultra-violet rays equivalent to the ultra-violet radiation that is to be found in average June sunlight.

These and many other advantages of Cooper Hewitt Light are described in the booklet, "Why Cooper Hewitt Light Is Better Than Daylight." Yours, gratis, on request—with no obligation on your part. Address: General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 855 Adams Street, Hoboken, N. J.

4

Join the "G-E Circle" every week-day noon, E. S. T. (except Saturday) and every Sunday at 5:30 P. M. N. B. C. Network of 54 stations.

607-C @ 1981, G. E. V. L. Co.



Textile Products for SIZING SOFTENING FINISHING

WEIGHTING

### THE ARABOL MFG. CO.

Executive Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York

QUALITY in all our products GUARANTEED

Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.

W. C. Gibson
Griffin, Ga.

W. L. Cobb
Greenville, S. C.

BOIL-OFF OILS SOLUBLE OILS DYBOL

RAYON SIZE

### MILL NEWS ITEMS

Springfield, Tenn.—The product of the Springfield Woolen Mills is to be sold by the Catlin Farish Company, affective immediately. This mill is making a complete line of all-wool blankets which is well known in the market.

John F. Jervis, president of Springfield reported the arrangements with the Catlin Farish oCmpany to distribute their product. He said that the Springfield mill had enlarged its line of all-wool blankets to make a complete range in various grades of bed blankets, crib blankets, institution blankets, hotel blankets, camp blankets and various novelty numbers. The new line will be the most complete ever offered by the mill, he added.

Marion, N. C.—A large addition to the warehouse of the Marion Manufacturing Company is under construction at the plant in East Marion.

The new section will cover an area of 75 by 100 feet and will be of brick and wood construction. It will provide storage room for 1,250 bales of cotton, thereby increasing the total capacity of the warehouse to 3,800 bales. The new unit will be complete in about three weeks.

Other improvements are also being made in the plant, including the installation of 30 model X Draper looms, according to S. L. Copeland, secretary of the company.

The machines will increase the mill's production of unbleached print cloth. The mill is now operating five days and five nights out of each week.

### Georgia Knitting Mills Opens N. Y. Office

Georgia Knitting Mills, of Barnesville, Ga., has opened an office at 1265 Broadway, New York, in charge of Samuel Karp. Women's balbriggan pajamas are made by the company.

### Textile Industry Not Backward in Technical Research

(Continued from Page 10)

prior research would prevent much duplication of effort, and would prove invaluable to researchers in their studies of the literature pertaining to research problems.

While facilities for chemical research reported in the survey are much greater than for physical research, nevertheless 57 per cent of the research subjects reported are physical, 31 per cent chemical and less than 10 per cent economic.

An interesting feature of the report is that 130 of the 159 textile concerns reporting research are located in the New England and Middle Atlantic States, but it is pointed out that this percentage of geographical distribution is approximately the same as that for the textile industry

The survey was made under the direction of President S. W. Stratton and Secretary C. H. Clark of U. S. Institute and an advisory committee consisting of Dr. W. E. Emley of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., Prof. E. R. Schwarz, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and E. D. Walen, Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

### The Hundred Cent Dollar Has Returned

At last the dollar has come into its own. It can really purchase a dollar's worth. Nursery Stock has always been considered high, but prices are such now that the plants look like gifts. Ask us for an estimate.

It Pays to Plant a Place

### THE HOWARD-HICKORY CO.

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen

Hickory, N. C.

# Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

### Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

LICKERINS REWOUND

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C. 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED



# WHO'S WHO

A M O N G TEXTILE SALESMEN

### William B. Walker

William B. Walker, Southern representative of the Firth-Smith Co., of Boston, Mass., invented the Bunch-less Automatic Cleaner System which they now manufacture



Wm. B. Walker Firth-Smith Co.

Mr. Walker was born at Roxboro, N. C., his present home, on Nov. 18, 1889. He did not have an opportunity for a college education but completed an electrical engineering course in the International Correspondence School. We went to work in the Roxboro Cotton Mills in 1907 as a laborer and advanced by degrees until he became plant engineer.

Noticing the labor required to keep spinning frames clean and the difficulties in-

cident to blowing off with air nozzles he began to study the problem and eventually evolved a system for blowing off, from above, with a traveling blower.

His system, while radically different from other cleaning systems, was a success, and he sold it to the Firth-Smith Co. of Boston and went with them as Southern representative.

He has been very successful in introducing the cleaning system in Southern mills.

### George H. Woolley, Jr.

George H. Woolley, Jr., Southern agent for the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., was born in New York City on March 7, 1888. He attended Michigan State College.



Geo. H. Woolley, Jr. Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.

Prior to going with the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. he had a rather varied experience. He was for a while a cow puncher in Texas and then tried farming in Michigan.

He also tried the oil game and rose to the position of assistant branch manager with the Vacuum Oil Co.

He joined the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. as sales promotion manager of the Lineshaft Division but later became technical expert upon

bearings application for textile machinery.

It was because of his ability and his knowledge of the problems incident to the application of roller bearings to textile machinery that he was selected for Southern agent about two years ago.

### A Simple Remedy for Oil Spots

That's what weave room bosses in over 70% of the leading mills call NON-FLUID OIL. Why?—because it stays in bearings of high speed looms where ordinary oils drip, leak and spatter all over the warp and woven goods.

Because it stays in bearings NON-FLUID OIL also costs less for both lubricant and labor.

It doesn't waste, but works until entirely consumed.

Ask for proof of NON-FLUID OIL'S satisfaction to weavers and we will send free testing sample.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES

Chicago, III. Providence, R. I. Atlanta, Ga. St. Louis, Mo. Detroit, Mich. Charlotte, N. C. New Orleans, La. Spartanburg, S. C. Greenville, S. C.



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month



### We've talked Saving-Now consider QUALITY!

AKTIVIN-S, the product that is added to starch water mixtures to produce "soluble starch" upon boiling, not only saves time and money, but it also effects a great improvement in the quality of your cotton yarns.

The thereuse paretration of AKTIVIN

The thorough penetration of AKTIVINstarches increases the tensile strength and gives greater elasticity than ordinary starch pastes. The yarn produced is rounder, smoother and more evenly covered. These properties permit smooth and speedy operation on the loom, without danger of "fuzzing" or breakage of

Mills that have adopted AKTIVIN-S were as largely influenced by the increased quality of the goods produced as by the economies it offers. Write for complete information and test sample.

### THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

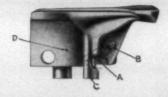
50 Union Square

New York City

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents
AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC.
1005 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.







### New Shuttle Eye Features By

### **SHAMBOW**

THIS ADJUSTABLE TENSION THREADER EYE can be used in shuttles having either center or low filling yarn groove. It is particularly advantageous where the shuttle has a lower groove because the tension pads are arranged to give correct tension. It also allows proper pull off from the filling package as the yarn is always in line with the outlet.

A—Glass-hard Tension Pads give uniform tension at all times.

B—Gless-hard steel bushings prevent tension pads from wearing brass. Exclusive Shambow Feature—fully protected.

C-Hardened steel, porcelain or glass pins.

D—Glass-hard steel guide pin prevents yarn from dragging on brass.

# SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

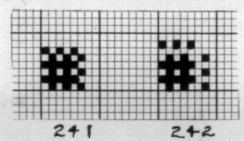
CREENVILLE, S.C. WOONSOCKET, R.I. PATERSON, N.J. SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: M. BRADFORD HODGES. BOX752, ATLANTA, GA.

### **Practical Textile Designing**

(Continued from Page 14)

five threads in one dent and end with the same on the opposite side, as this will give a better looking stripe.

Fig. 243 illustrates a shirt waist fabric constructed



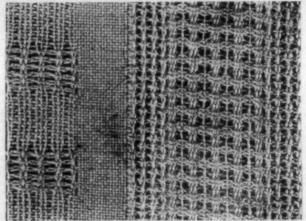


Fig. 243

from the three and three and the five and one imitation leno with a plain weave ground. The stripe marked "A" are the five and one imitation leno.

### Silk Machinery Exposition

(Continued from Page 19)

Pa. and plants at Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C., have space 127 adjacent to the Draper and the Crompton & Knowles exhibits.

Both Draper and Crompton & Knowles will have two looms each equipped with the latest Steel Heddle harnesses actually demonstrating the effectiveness of this unexcelled equipment.

The Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. will therefore utilize their space as a reception booth, where the executives and technical engineers of the company will be available to answer questions and assist the many who wish to take advantage of their study of the problems connected with the most suitable equipment for the fabric to be woven.

Since so many of the silk mills have become interested in leno weaving, and as this is an old subject to the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., much time will be devoted to demonstrating and explaining this heddle.

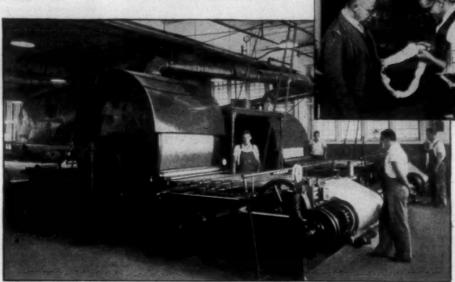
They will show, in their space, a full line of their products, consisting of heddles, frames, reeds, and other harness equipment accessories.

The product under actual working conditions will be seen on the looms in the Crompton & Knowles and the Draper booths.

Mr. Freitag, treasurer in charge of sales, will be in attendance with a group of his technical staff.

# Take advantage of this way to

IMPROVE your SIZING, PRINTING or FINISHING



### FOR SIZING

Hawk Thin Boiling Starches Velveen Special Warp Starch Silver Medal Pearl Starch Calumet Warp Sizing Starch R. A. Potato Starch Raygomm

### FOR PRINTING

British Gums
"BEST" Wheat Starch
B-2 Gum
Royal British Gum
Egg Albumen

### FOR FINISHING

Royal Tapioca Flour Special Finishing Gums Tapioca, Corn and Potato Dextrines Lakoe Gum Corn, Wheat, Potato, and Rice Starches MANY mills are now realizing the advantages they enjoy through a more skillful and scientific use of starches, dextrines and gums. To these manufacturers, the Stein Hall Laboratories and Research Staff have supplied expert assistance, which has resulted in improved production and greater economy.

This same service is available to you—without obligation.

# STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

285 MADISON AVENUE

BOSTON

PROVIDENCE

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NEW YORK CITY

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CHARLOTTE

SAN FRANCISCO

An announcement of importance to manufacturers of hosiery and underwear and to American mercerizers was made by Hy Thron, resident manager of several leading wholesalers. Mr. Thron said:

"We have experimented with durene identification on selected merchandise for over a year and at a recent meeting of the buyers of our group it was decided that because of the successful sales of durene identified numbers, we will in the future require durene labeling on all yarn mercerized merchandise distributed by our members.

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PAUL B. EATON Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
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Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

### Florida-Cuba Excursions

### Southern Railway System

Announces

Very Low Round Trip Excursion Fares to Florida and Cuba, Season 1931

### Round Trip Fares From CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jacksonville, Fla.	\$20.50
Orlando, Fla.	28.40
St. Augustine, Fla.	22.50
Daytona, Fla.	26.45
West Palm Beach, Fla.	36.65
Tampa, Fla.	31.90
St. Petersburg, Fla.	33.20
Miami, Fla.	40.25
Lakeland, Fla.	31.15
Fort Myers, Fla.	36.30
Havana, Cuba	

Round Trip Fares to Many Other Points in Florida

Tickets on Sale October 1st to December 31, 1931. Limit 14 days.

Excellent Service

Convenient Schedules Call on Ticket Agents for further information and Pullman reservations, or address

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent Southern Railway Passenger Station

Telephone 2-3351 Charlotte, N. C.

# 

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

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pary Ring Traveler Co. Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 32 Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co. Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. Drake Corp. Draper, E. S. 22 Draper Corporation Dronsfield Bros. DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. DuPont Rayon Co. Durene Association	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons Rice Dobby Chain Co. Rockweave Mills Roy. B. S. & Son Royle, John & Sons Saco-Lowell Shops	-
orake Corp	Saco-Lowell Shops Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. Seaboard Ry. Seydel Chemical Co. Seydel-Woolley Co. Shambow Shuttle Co. Slpp-Eastwood Corp. Sirrine, J. E. & Co. S K F Industries Solvay Sales Corp. Sonoco Products Southern Ry. 28	- 1
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### **Cotton Textile Gains**

The Alexander Hamilton Institute reports that in New England the cotton mills have suffered a considerable decrease in output and that the Southern cotton mills have shown a very decided improvement.

Prolonged labor troubles are blamed for the situation in New England, these troubles having affected woolen and worsted mill activities as well as the cotton mills.

On the other hand, the cotton textile industry has made important gains in North and South Carolina. Georgia and Tennessee. In the latter State the rate of activity in the cotton mills was the highest since January, 1930.

It is not indicated nor does it follow that the situation in New England is responsible for the pick-up in the South. The textile industry is improving in other countries also. The demand for cotton goods is reviving.—Asheville Citizen.

### Colored Goods in Better Demand

"The best part of our business this week has been in the colored goods division where sales ran up to 60 per cent in excess of production and in fine and fancy goods where it was 25 per cent in excess of production. Sales of print cloths, sheetings and other gray goods were less than production and the total for the week fell below recent weeks," says the weekly letter of Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

"At the moment the market is in a waiting mood again pending release of the November cotton crop estimate from Washington. The trade are being prepared for a considerable increase over the October figures so that they can hardly be taken by surprise if such proves to be the case.

"While print cloths have receded to the previous low points, sheetings have maintained their slight gains somewhat better, from which it might be inferred that the increase in sheeting production taking place is less than that in print cloths. October cloth figures, when they come out, are bound to make very favorable showing and we expect that sales will show a higher excess over production than any month since February when the excess was 54 per cent. During the last few days we note increasing inquiry for long-time contracts for grey goods, although the majority of the propositions suggested are at prices too low to be considered.

"We get considerable satisfaction from the advance in grain and just as much from the advance in silver. In both cases the advances have been rapid and, perhaps, speculative, but great good for this country can be accomplished if a considerable part of the advance in grain can be maintained and for the world at large if the same proves true in silver. In the old days when sheetings for the Far East formed a large part of the Southern cotton mill production, the big China years were always when cotton was low and silver high. Cheap cotton and high silver have always been a happy combination in the textile industry, particularly for Great Britain, and, perhaps, history may repeat itself. As forthe United States, an advance in grains can be of the greatest importance in lifting farmers in enormous areas out of the slough of despond into which they have fallen during the past year.

### A Sense of Humor

Dr. E. Graham Howe, in his lectures at Tavistock Clinic, London, discussing the motives and mechanisms of the mind, says:

It is not perhaps generally realized to what extent humor is defensive, its purpose often being to take the edge off a reality which is too unkind. This accounts for humor's close association with tragedy. If we can see the funny side of fear, guilt, and inferiority, we can also see them in some degree of perspective and they have largely lost their unconscious power over us. To laugh when we are afraid helps to restore the balance of courage. . . . A sense of humor will always blunt the edge of inferiority, giving at least the more tolerable quality of the comic and ridiculous. Whether it be shortness of stature, slipping on a banana skin, or feeling sea-sick, it is always good to see it from the funny side. Growth and a sense of humor, then, are the psychological, normal, and desirable means by which we rid ourselves of the undesirable pathological feelings of fear, guilt, and inferiority.

### BETTER BUSINESS

The one sure road to better business is manufacturing better fabrics at prices which are attractive to the buyer.

Let us demonstrate in your own plant, without obligation to you, how Wyandotte Textile Alkalies cut processing costs and aid in the production of finer fabrics.



Order from your Supply Man or write for detailed information.



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Ten thousand spindles Whitin Spinning 23/4" gauge—belt driven. Recently overhauled. Can be seen running daily, producing good yarn. Reason for selling—changing product and size of machinery.

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# THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

## High Speed Warping and Filling Winding (Continued from Page 9)

The inspection and cleaning of filling is accomplished through a process of rewinding from the spinning bobbin on the Universal No. 90 machine. Different types of yarn cleaners are provided for different classes of work, like cotton, worsted, woolen, silk and rayon. During the process of rewinding and inspecting filling, in addition to insuring high quality in the filling, an economical factor is introduced through winding bobbins to an exact diameter and to the maximum of the shuttle opening. Such filling bobbins are wound with a cross traverse in a manner to give a compact package without injury to the fibres.

In the past large quantities of both frame and mule spun yarn have been rewound from small cops or bobbins, transferring the contents of two or three of the cops or bobbins to the rewound bobbin. With this greater length of inspected filling in the shuttle it is quite possible without adding to the fatigue of the weaver, to give additional looms to a weaver, and the gains made in the loom production more than offset the cost of rewinding.

EFFECT OF LONGER SPINNING FRAMES

In this present era the trend of the time is to equip mills with wide gauge spinning frames, spinning both warp and filling on large bobbins with filling build, and spinning to the maximum diameter consistent with good spinning practice. This is quite different than the old practice of spinning small filling bobbins to fit in the shuttle. The economies in spinning on wide gauge frames are so well known that they need not be elaborated upon.

This entirely changes the aspect of rewinding and inspecting filling, for now, instead of winding from two or three small bobbins to a weaving bobbin, it is possible to spin such a large bobbin that the rewinding will either be simply a transfer from the spun bobbin to the wound bobbin during the inspection, or else winding and inspecting yarn from a very large bobbin which might make two of the inspected filling bobbins.

This eliminates the tying of knots between bobbins, caused by piecing two or three small bobbins onto one, and of course, in direct ratio, decreases the winding cost; therefore, today the rewinding and inspecting of filling is a most attractive proposition, both from a standpoint of quality and economy for modern mills equipped or intending to equip with wide gauge spinning frames.

We present these two methods of uniting quality and economy in the fabrication of textiles to our clients entirely on an engineering basis. We send an engineer to the textile plant to make a thorough survey of existing winding, warping and weaving conditions, he securing all production and cost data, from which we draw up a complete brief of our propositions. This is all outlined in detail, with a recapitulation showing investment and the net return per year on such investment due to savings after proper deductions have been made for interest, depreciation, et cetera. These returns in many instances run from 25 to 50 per cent return per year on investment.

In preparing this paper for presentation to this society, I have realized that undoubtedly the greater percentage of your membership is built up of mechanical engineers, rather than textile engineers, and therefore, have endeavored to present the proposition from an engineering rather than from a purely textile standpoint.

To those directly connected with the textile industry I would like to leave one thought that has a direct bearing on this question of quality products. To be sure, it is considered in most textile centers that the producers are rather in the hands of the buyers today; however, it is

my belief that the ultimate consumer today is not directly responsible for driving prices down, for in talking with the president of a large department store recently on this subject, he advised me that the purchaser invariably does not criticise the selling price of an article on the basis of its quality, for they want good quality, but that the criticisms of price always come through comparing the selling price quoted with the selling price in some other establishment. This indicates most clearly that the buying public want good merchandise, and that the low prevailing prices cannot be laid to the ultimate consumer, but must be traced back to a point between manufacturing and merchandising.

## Silk Industry in Sounder Position (Continued from Page 7)

sales place the industry in a particularly favorable position. Transparent velvet has maintained its popularity during the year and Lyons velvet and ribbed velvet proved popular novelties. Considerable velvet is now being used by the millinery trade as well as the garment trade as a medium for the new Empress Eugenic mode. The velvet industry expects that sales will exceed last year, if business has its usual fall pickup.

#### RIBBON TRADE OPTIMISTIC

"The ribbon industry is optimistic of the outlook for the coming year, in spite of highly competitive conditions which still prevail. Fashion calls for the use of more ribbons than for some years past, and ribbon manufacturers are prepared to take advantage of this favorable style trend. Throughout the summer sales of velvet ribbons exceeded several years, practically clearing out stocks of these ribbons and even threatening a shortage. The unsettled condition of the industry has been somewhat alleviated by considerable reduction of ribbon stocks.

"Low stocks both in the hands of manufacturers and retailers and consequent firmer prices are factors which place the tie silk industry at the present time in an exceptionally good position. Volume of sales was greater this year than in the previous year. A considerable amount of broad silk at prices often below cost of production found its way into use for tie silks during the year. Tie silk manufacturers are attempting to meet competition of dress silks, however, by furnishing the lighter and more delicate patterns and fabrics, which are in greater demand today. It is thought that some shortage of tie silk may materialize during the coming season.

Hosiery Trades Hard Hit "The hosiery industry has suffered from overproduction and a decline in raw silk prices, factors which have tended to offset an increase in sales. Stocks have declined substantially since February, however, and women's full-fashioned hosiery stocks on June 30 were 29 per cent less than a year ago, while sales show an increase of 5 per cent during the present fiscal year. Introduction of such fashion features as lace tops, mesh weaves and other novelties was successfully undertaken by some manufacturers to take their product out of the price class. Dull tone hosiery continued in popularity during the year, the tendency being for each manufacturer to develop his own type of dull yarns.

"Volume sales of rayon increased considerably during the year and stock at present is considered normal. Rayon crepe continued in good volume and considerable amounts of rayon yarn were consumed by the knit goods industry and by the velvet industry fo rthe manufacture of transparent velvets. A new development in fabrics was spun rayon cloths, which attained considerable popularity and hold promise for the future.

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Recently the superintendent of a large Southern mill pointed out to our salesman 26 frames of 13/4" rings which have been running day and night for 18 years on the same flange! Needless to add, the rings are DIAMOND FINISH. Traveler conditions were ideal of course. But whatever the conditions, DIAMOND FINISH Rings give exceptionally long service. Ten- and twelve-year records are not uncommon. We use every possible scientific aid to make our rings the best that money can buy—but we point to actual records of long life as the real "proof of the pudding!"

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4—CLEANSING OF THE AIR used for drying starch is an innovation. In manufacturing the new Eagle Starch, the finest particles of dust and dirt that are in the air are removed prior to using this air for drying Eagle.

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DOMESTIC

EXPORT

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New York.—Trading in cotton goods was not so active last week where gray cloths were concerned, but a better business in colored and fine goods was noted. Gray goods sales were less than production and considerably less than during the previous week. The report on the month of October by the Cotton Textile Merchants Association showed that sales were well ahead of production for the month and that unfilled orders showed a marked gain.

Business in sheets and pillow cases were steady and a large volume was moved. Percales were in good demand and denims and other colored goods continued to

move well.

Print cloth prices held steady in spite of persistent efforts to secure concessions. Sales were moderately active in all lots, but most buyers, in view of the approach of the crop report were not inclined to place contracts.

Carded broadcloths held their own in the face of slackened interest. Some 90x60s 38-inch 4.32-yard sold at 5c, and there was interest in spots of 100x60s at 53/4c whenever spots were available. A fair amount of spot 112x60s were available at 7c, although the amount of quick goods in this style was rapidly diminishing.

Buying of virtually all fine goods continued light, a few spot orders being placed, usually in small amounts. While there was a definite feeling that better movement of rayon-content cloths is bound to develop shortly, sellers reported they had not experienced any flurry that might be taken as a forerunner of such a development. The price situation was admitted to have been more or less definitely settled, and it was felt that some more active buying of spring goods must take place shortly. The fear of inventories at the turn of the year seemed to be the chief drawback at the moment, and this was intensified by the fact that there are still substantial stocks of finished fall goods which must be moved, generally at sacrifice prices.

Prices were as follows:	
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	23/4
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	25/8
Gray goods, 381/2-in., 64x60s	33/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	41/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	51/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	
Brown sheetings, standard	
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	51/8
Ticking, 8-ounce	13
Denims	91/2
Dress ginghams	10½a12
Standard prints	7
Staple ginghams	71/2

Constructive Selling Agents Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St. New York City

### YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The volume of business done in the cotton yarn market last week continued to reflect the improvement of the past several weeks. Inquiry continued very active and sales were more frequent and covered greater poundage. A few contracts running well into 1932 were reported and there was good business in small to fairly large lots for spot and nearby delivery, with November the most generally stipulated delivery date.

Buyers showed more confidence in the market and the opinion appeared growing that yarns bought in October were handled at prices that are likely to be the low point for some time to come. Mills maintained a very firm attitude on prices and reports of concessions were few and far between. Most of the more important spinners have been able to keep sales even with production and there has been no accumulation of stock.

Carded weaving yarns sold well last week and prices have hardened, especially in the South. Spinners refuse to accept business at the level noted last week and many are quoting figures a cent higher than manufacturers are paying here. Examples are to be seen in 20s and 30s two-ply, the former held at 17c to 18c, while sales here were at 16½c. A similar condition is seen in 30s.

A majority feel the low point in yarns is passed. Large buyers are proceeding on this theory and several knitting yarn contracts were placed for carded and combed, deliveries to run six months ahead. Carded sold slightly under 14c basis for 10s and combed at 20c for the same count.

Yarn consumers who have been booking orders for cotton goods are gradually covering such orders with the necessary yarns well into the first quarter of 1932, according to local yarn houses, who report that during the last few days some yarn business of this character has been coming from New England mills. Buying this far ahead, however, represents only a small part of the daily yarn turnover, dealers explain, because the bulk of the buying still involves small to moderate-sized lots for which the orders are placed on a strictly competitive price basis.

Southern Single Warps	30820
	40827
10s14 12s15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply
16816	
20816	88
268	
30a20	168
Southern Two-Ply Chain	20s17 \\
Warps	Carpet Yarns
8814	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-
10814	ply 13
128	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-
16816	ply 14
20816	Colored Strips 8s 3 and 6-
24818	79 ply 1414
30820	Part Waste Insulating Yarn
36826	88. 1-ply121/4
40827	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply121/2
Southern Single Skeins	10g 1-nly and 3-nly 1314
8813	12s, 2-ply13 \( \frac{1}{4} \)
10814	169 2-nlv 15
12814	½ 20s, 2-ply16¼
148	26s 2-ply 18
16s	/# 50B, 2-DIYZU
94-	25 Southern Frame Cones
00	79 . 88131/2
	½ 10s14
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	128141/2
8814	16815
10s14 12s 15	18s16
A	208161/2
The commence of the commence o	
168	248
240	288 194
960	2 308 204
	70 000

### WENTWORTH

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

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Dist. Sales Mgr., 606 Provident Bidg., Chattanooga,
Tenn.

Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOUES & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou, Office, 303 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., John I. Marker, Sou Warehouse; 302 W. First St., Charlotte, M. C., John J. C., Lander, M. C., John J. C., Lander, C. C., Charlotte, M. C., Lander, C. Lander, C. C., Lander, C. Lander

N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Eimira, N. Y.
Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mils, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices
Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.
ECONOMY BALER CO., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou.
Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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lotte, N. C.

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Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2705 Wililams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. P. Cunningham, P. O.
Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave.,
Philadelphis, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia, Cfice.

FORD, CO., J. B. Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bidg., Atlant Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Li Bidg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 14 Whitney Bidg., New Orleans, Ls. Warehouses in a principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. outhern Pranklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C., S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E.

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Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E.

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City, Okla, F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dulladon,

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farlane, Mgr.; Natville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale,

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GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboten, N. J. Sou, Repa.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Rairb Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greenabo N. C. Ceo. A. McFetters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C., J. McFetters, Supt., H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlo

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.; Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORF., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.; Chas. C. Clark, Box 274. Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265. Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Green-ville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dalias, Texas.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New ork City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-alem, N. C., T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ca., J. Carille Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspden, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 128, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Bomerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith. 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bidg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter B. Brown, P. O. Box 655, Chattanoga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylle, P. O. Box 653, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 206 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. O.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT BOLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 2001 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: arolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City, Sou. Offices: First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Char-lotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVEE STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses. Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. And St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery ldg., Spartanburg, S. C., R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

den St., New York City, Sou, Office: Montgomery Bidg., Spartanburg. S. G., R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passalc, N. J. Sou, Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mig. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Gadsden, Gadsden, Cadden, Cadden,

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave. Bos-on, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte. ton, Mass. Sou. Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park
Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E.
A. Hults, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: Pirst Nat'l. Bank
Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Pred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou.
Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W.
Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. O.
Staple, Box 483, Chattanoga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler,
208 Montgomery St. Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807
Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Phila delphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burling-ton, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bidg. Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 565, Atlanta, Ga.

BOR 995, Atlanta, Ga.

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Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
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Of Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., W. H.
Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps. J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office: J. T. Chase,
American Savys. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Gs.; H. A.
Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chatlancoga, Tenn.; J.
E. Shulord, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro,
N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 124 Dick St., Fayetteville,
N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou, Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou Reps.; L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 252 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226½ N. Porbla St. Greensboro, N. C., W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber o Commerce Bidg., Greenville, S. C., D. S. Moss Mgr.; Newnan, Ga., Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps. H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thoma-son, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Char-lotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, Ls., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y.

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Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J.
Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans,
La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright,
Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div Mgr., &l.
Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ornsby,
Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H.
J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria,
Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City,
Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

Parks-Cramer Co., Pitchury, Mass. Sou.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Pitchburg Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C., W. B. Hodge, V.-Pres. M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. G. Cuipepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355. Atlanta, Oa.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. To. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 467. Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.; W. F. Stegall, Cra-merton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lex-ington, N. C.

BOCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres, and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.; Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co. 285 Marletta St., Atlanta, Ca.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattancoga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Srartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Granitevillé, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C., Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., At-

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. ou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta,

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte

N. C.

SIRRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York
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Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave. New
Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham,
Ala.; Miller-Lenfestey Supply Co., Tampa, Miami
and Jacksonville, Fia.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartaville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLIZER CO., Charlotte, S. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.
STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C., Jones, Mgr., Sou. Reps.; Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain. Greenville Office.
STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Oriffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jeff-erson Standard Bidg., Creensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Oa.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Oa.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.
UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bidg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.; Prederick Jackson and I. E. Wrnne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office, J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office, J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office, G. G. Gordan Division); Oreenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.; L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. C. Box 516, High Foint, N. C.; E. H. Umbach, P. C. Box 516, Greenfile, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticolo, Ga. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticolo, Ga.

G. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou, Reps.; Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4. Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Cupply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Castonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Als.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Bartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

Court, Charlotte, N. G.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R.
I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National
Bank Bidg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.,
520 Angler Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes,
Mgr. Sou. Reps.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office;
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office. VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Wick Rose, Mgr.

H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou
Office: St. Louis. Mo.

wHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. ou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. I. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey dig., Atlanta, Ca. Sou. Reps.; M. P. Thomas, harlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, tlanta office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitins-ville, Mass. Sou. Rep.; Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

### Reject Bids On Cotton Twine

Washington.—Announcement from the Postoffice Department that all bids for the contract to furnish binding twine for the postal service for the first six months of 1932 had been rejected indicates that the demand of cotton manufacturers for that supply job is lost, and that the jute makers of Massachusetts will win. The Postmaster General explained that other bids would be called for and they need not be confined to cotton twine.

The action of the department probably means it will continue to use jute as it has done for many years. There was a disposition to turn to cotton as the raw material is produced domestically but the cost is too high for the benefits to be derived. The lowest bid for cotton twine was 10.45 cents per pound, from the Highland Cordage Company, of Hickory, and the jute manufacturers can furnish suitable twine for eight cents.

By throwing the bids open to others than cotton twine manufacturers, the Postmaster General puts the contract at the door of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates at Ludlow,

The contract would not require more than 20,000 bales, about what one fair-sized cotton county in the South produces.

### Values in Manufacturing

Cigars and cigarettes have replaced textiles at the top of the column listing manufactures according to value of output, the tobacco industry having produced nearly a half-billion in the year 1929, even excluding smok-

ing and chewing tobacco and snuff. Both lines, tobacco and textiles, showed an increase in the two years from 1927 to 1929, the last for which figures are available, but the firstnamed's increase in the value of its products was about 20 per cent while textiles gained only about 10.

The fact remains, however, that cotton and cotton mills still comprise the index of North Carolina's prosperity, or the lack of it. Nearly five times as many people depend directly or indirectly upon cotton for a living than upon tobacco, much more of strictly North Carolina capital is invested in cotton mills than in tobacco factories. And while the more rapid rate of increase in one is to be received with gratification, we shall not really reach the flood tide of economic welfare until both industries are prospering and especially until such prosperity reflects itself upon the ranks of those who grow the raw materials. Oh, 'twere a happy day. -Charlotte News.

### **Finest Cotton Grown** By Early Egyptians

Maybe it was because women didn't wear silk 2,000 years ago, but facts discovered through scientific investigation at the University of Illinois showed that Egyptians, before Christ, were growing better cotton than is now produced anywhere in the world.

Denying knowledge of women's dress then or now, but relying on facts revealed in his industrial X-ray laboratory with cloth taken from mummies of the vintage of 70 B. C. Prof. George L. Clark, of the chemistry staff of the university, told of an analysis which, he said, proves the advantage of the earlier cloth.

The discovery made by means of his X-ray, Clark said, in addition to showing that present-day cotton is inferior to that grown centuries ago, also disclosed that, by special treatment, Texas cotton can be made just as strong as the ancient Egyptian product.

The treatment involves softening of the cellulose molecules and aligning them under tension; the change in structure is determined by use of the x-ray pattern.

"It is possible," he explained, "that the Egyptians, or the Incas, treated the cotton to make the better cloth we have found on the mummies, but this seems highly improbable because of the widely separated regions in which the superior grade has been found." .- Exchange.



# Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs-"Aunt Becky."

LaGrange, Ga.—"The City of Elms and Roses"

"Uncle Hamp" and I spent a week here, making "Fallis House" our headquarters, and I never saw a man enjoy himself more. And why not? A big crowd of fine looking girls—all as jolly and sweet as could be—keeping him supplied in fresh button hole boquets and making feel like he was "some punkin." (And he is.)

LaGrange has been hard hit the past two years, but watch her come back! There are wise heads and strong hands directing affairs—men who know no such word as fail. Warehouses are being stored with cotton, evidence of faith in the future, and we will see dear old LaGrange busy and prosperous as ever, in a short time.

There have been few recent changes. Mr. Edward Estes, formerly superintendent at Unity Cotton Mills, is now superintendent of Valway Rug Mill. Rockweave Mill has been transferred from Hillside to Elm City Mill, and Mr. Herndon Shuford is superintendent of both. Mr. Ira Grimes is general superintendent of about all the Callaway Mills, and Mr. W. P. Dunson is superintendent of Unity Cotton Mills.

There is one thing that never grows less in LaGrange and that is friendliness. There is never a famine in good will and kindness. People are not inclined to think only of "self." Live and let live. Share in prosperity or adversity, and keep Sunday schools and churches going

### UNITY COTTON MILLS

W. P. Dunson (brother to W. S. Dunson, manager, and A. C. Dunson, superintendent of Dunson Mills) is superintendent; A. J. Todd, overseer carding, the "Will Rogers" of the group, married one of four orphan sisters and has them all with him. He'd have his fun if the bottom dropped out of everything; C. Y. Hall, overseer spinning, is a live wire, always ready to be of assistance to "Aunt Becky." J. I. Reeves, overseer weaving. (I used to think he was a big man, but shucks! He looks like a little boy when he stands up by Uncle Hamp!) G. S. Waller, overseer twisting; M. J. Hallman, overseer cloth room, young and spry ever though he is "grandpa." He has a fine second hand, J. P. Estes, who does not intend to be a back number. He reads and keeps posted; W. R. Harrison, master mechanic, is very much on the job. Always takes the Southern Textile Bulletin. W. D. Sparks, is in charge of the warehouse, and is truly a

pleasant gentleman. In fact, it would be hard to find finer overseers than those at Unity.

One of the prettiest perriwinkle plants were ever saw, was a volunteer plant—that came up in a crack between the cement walk and the brick wall of the mill, right at the tower entrance. How it could grow and thrive and bloom so profusely in such a place is a mystery.

CALUMET MILLS-LAGRANGE PLANT

B. W. Robinson, superintendent, has been here for years, so have all his overseers. They are good, and dependable, or they couldn't hold their jobs so long.

M. T. Willis is carder, with C. D. Cooper, second hand; R. B. Green, overseer spinning, and his son—a wide-awake young man, is second hand; E. A. McGee is overseer weaving, and Jim McGee, second hand; C. B. Reid, overseer twisting; W. G. Valenwider, overseer cloth room; J. I. Burnham, master mechanic, with W. H. Benton, second hand.

This mill was formerly the New England-Southern Mills and was bought by the Callaways several years ago, and the name changed to Calumet. It is right in town, and the operatives think they have the best place to work there is.

The homes are neat and comfortable and there are lots of pretty flowers and evergreen shrubbery grown in the village and around the mill.

### Sargent, Ga.—Arnall Mills

SUPERINTENDENT'S SON ORGANIZES AND TEACHES BIBLE CLASS

It is the exception rather than the rule, to find a young man just out of college, interested in the spiritual life of his community. So hats off to Ed Bryant, son of Superintendent D. O. Bryant, at Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga. In July of this year, Ed organized an adult Bible class with five members including himself, and named it the John Smith Bible Class ,in honor of some good man previously connected with the mills. In less than four months the class has grown to the number of 55, really interested members.

Superintendent Bryant's home is on the crest of a woodland hill, and recently Ed enlisted the willing cooperation of his father and mother and gave his class and a large number of invited guests a chicken supper out in the grove; it was voted a grand success from every

angle. Also Ed secured conveyances and took his entire class to a Sunday school service at Newnan; a few miles away, not long ago and they all appreciated the treat.

Superintendent D. O. Bryant and family are products of Hillside Mill, LaGrange, Ga. Anyhow they were our good neighbors and friends when we lived there from 1919 to 1925. So it gave us a decided thrill to see these good people again, and have them meet "Uncle Hamp," and adopt him into their hearts—just as everyone does who meets him. Then to, we had the honor of sticking our feet under their bountifully spread table. An invitation to dine is always such a treat after eating hotel and cafe food where onions and tomatoes flavor every dish and they want to poke rich meats of some knd down one's throat—when Hamp and I are both partial to vegetables and corn pone—but can seldom get either.

### A Home For Mother

Mrs. Bryant was re-arranging her home so as to give the best front room to Mr. Bryant's mother, who was coming to live with them. It always does our hearts good to see old people tenderly cared for. So many dear old souls who have slaved their lives away for their children, asking nothing in return but shelter, food and and a little love, get turned out or sent to "the poor house" when they are no longer able to work. God will surely send just punishment on ungrateful children. Father or mother have grown childish, peevish, fretful, nervous and irritable; that is no excuse—they are father and mother still—and when we get their age we may have a thousand times more faults than they. Helpless old age should be reverenced, treasured and lovingly cared for.

"Honor thy father and thy mother" is a commandment with a reward for observance.

#### AN OLD DESK

Superintendent Bryant's office desk is 50 years old and first belonged to Captain Sargeant, a pioneer mill man.

This mill makes beautiful blankets of many styles, and runs full time all the time.

J. D. Head is assistant superintendent; J. L. Phillips, carder; G. B. Traylor, dyer; Paul Smith, spinner; E. E. Brown, twister; W. L. Caston, weaver; W. V. Jeringan, napper; L. L. May, master mechanic.

### Howard Bradshaw-A Self-Made Man

FATHERLESS WHEN YOUNG, BUT WOULD NOT GIVE UP

A whole book, and every line interesting, could be written about Howard Bradshaw, owner of a reed repair shop in New Brookland, S. C. His father died when he was a small boy, leaving his mother and sister Daisy, and Howard, to shift for themselves. They lived on Morgan street, Spartanburg.

Howard, though very young, began to feel the responsibility of a "man with a family." He considered work more important than school, and often would hide his books, get a job and be working, when his mother thought he was in school.

He wanted more than anything, to be a mechanic, and when about 16, applied at Bennetts Garage for work. "Too young," he was told. A few days later, he donned long pants (boys did not wear long pants in those days), adopted a manly swagger and tried for the same job again, hoping that he would not be recognized. But that garage man remembered him, and turned him down.

Finally he landed a job with Andrews Reed & Harness Shop, where he worked for several years. Then he tried his hand at plumbing and learned that. Spent five years with the Textile Specialty Co., of Greenville, S. C.

In February, 1930, he started up his own business in New Brookland, with just one boy to help. Now he has a big business, employs eight people, and does work for mills all over the Carolinas. If he gets one order for work from a new customer, he never has to ask for the second

In 1925, Miss Lois Hope, daughter of Lee Hope, of Manette Mills, Grover, N. C., and niece of W. A. Hope, superintendent of Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., were married. They are both members of the Baptist church, have two fine boys, and a beautifully furnished home. Mr. Brawshaw's mother and charming sisiter Daisy, make their home with him.

Uncle Hamp and Aunt Becky truly enjoyed visiting these lovely people.

### The Watts Mill Improvement Club

The Watts Mill Improvement Club is an organization consisting of all section men, mechanics, second hands and overseers throughout the mill. The club has a membership of 90 and meets once a month. The purpose of the club is to familiarize the members of the different departments with each other, to help each man to better understand the others work and also to try to help each member solve the different problems which confront him.

The subject for discussion is announced at each meeting for the following one, for the reason this gives the members ample time to think over the topic. The subject discussed at the last meeting was Production. Each department was allowed a certain amount of time for the discussion.

Mr. R. L. Wood was the first speaker. He gave an outline of what production was from the picker room through the cloth room. Mr. Splawn and Mr. W. M. Kirby gave some good points on production of the spinning department, such as the loss of production and the amount of seconds caused by new employees and beginners. Mr. Pierce discussed some new ideas on how to increase production and to decrease seconds in the weave room.

The topic for the next meeting is to be Waste.

### L. P. Allen, Jr., Aged 10, Has Successful Shot

There are some great events in the life of a boy. The first pair of long pants; the first knife he can call his very own and carry around in his pockket; these bring a thrill never to be forgotten. But to have a real gun—a rifle, and to take a hunting trip with daddy, is bigger still.

L. P. Allen, Jr., ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Allen, of Unity Spinning Mill, LaGrange, Ga., has had all the above thrills and a still bigger one. He went hunting with his Dad (who is overseer spinning) and actually killed a rabbit—shot him dead with a rifle! No the rabbit was not alseep in bed, either—it was very much awake and on the go.

Thieves, burglars and so had better not fool around where this young crack-shot is—or there might be a call for the undertaken. But be careful L. P., and don't get hurt yourself. You are mighty young to handle deadly weapons.

# CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as overseer of large cloth room. Have had 23 years experi-ence as overseer. Most all kinds of white goods. First class references. Address W. A. L., care Bulletin.

### **Engraving Firm** To Spartanburg

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Delagrave Company, located at Newark, N. J., will open a branch in Spartanburg in the near future it was announced by L. H. Duncan, acting secretary of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Duncan stated that the Delagrave Company is one of the best known firms of textile engravers, engraving copper rolls used by textile finishing plants in printing designs on textile fabrics.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines-4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms-Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border-\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

# RINTING

### RULED FORMS

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

#### LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match **Factory Forms** Bill Heads Invoices Statements Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

### WASHBURN PRINTING

DAVID CLARK. President

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Charlotte, N. C.

### Sees Better Rayon Business

Belief that rayon sales will improve as a result of the recent price reductions and that year-end stocks will not be as unwieldy as they were last year is expressed in the November issue of the Textile Organon, monthly publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. The Organon does not, however, expect to see the record-breaking levels of rayon production resume as they were under the guarantees.

The price guarantee withdrawal on rayon yarns greatly reduced business on rayon crepes which had just gotten under way at the beginning of October after weathering a bad summer, the Organon reports. The same could be said of practically all constructions into which rayon entered as an integral or controlling part. The rayon price change of October 23 should result in restoring a substantial part of this rayon business which had been lost to cotton and silk constructions in the meantime.

"While price guarantees on rayon are admittedly not a year-in-andyear-out proposition, we have held for the past twelve months that they were a prerequisite to a strong business in rayon yarns. We have stated that, within reasonable limits, the fabricator of varn is not so much interested in the present price of a yarn as he is in its price sixty or ninety days hence, when the yarn will be woven or knitted. While cotton, silk and wool have fluctuated in price rapidly since January, the price of rayon has held stable and its users were protected. The guarantee is believed to be the greatest single reason for the high level of rayon sales since the first of the year.

"While we feel that the consumption of rayon will respond to the price changes of October 23, we do not expect to see the record-breaking levels of rayon consumption resume as they were under the guarantees. It is believed that a nice business will result, however, and that yearend stocks will not be as unwieldy as they were last year.

"In conclusion, it is reiterated that we should have liked to see the general guarantees continue. Nevertheless, it is believed that the industry again showed its new spirit when the problem of mid-October was so quickly and decisively handled. Too often in the past such a situation had been allowed to drift and result in all sorts of subrosa agreements and deals which only confused the main



### THEY ELIMINATE THE JOB THAT NOBODY WANTS



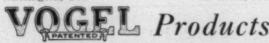
LOSETS in plants and factories should be completely gone over every night, and it's a job nobody wants.

### Here's the solution:

Install Vogel Number Ten-A Closets, furnished with hard rubber or composition seats. Then just turn live steam on them as often as you wish. You can't hurt them and it keeps them bright and new-

Catalog sent promptly upon request.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.



INSTALLED BY PLUMBERS EVERYWHERE



Unloading card out of car on to our truck.

### REMOVING and ERECTING

all kinds of Textile Manchinery-regardles of size or location-is easy and safe with our Modern Equipment and Expert Mechanics.

During the past year we have Serviced Textile Mills from Massachusetts to Mississippi, assisting them in Dismantling, Transferring and Erecting their machinery.

If We Can Serve You Write, Wire or Telephone for Detailed

### Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

We manufacture, Overhaul and Repair Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY. Vice-Pres.

### Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

### Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

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Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

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Sizing Compounds Softeners Soluble Gums Soluble Oils Soaps Dextrines Colors Pigment and Lake Chemicals (Belle Brand) Liquid Chlorine Chlorine Lime (Bleaching Powder)

Caustic Soda

### Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

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# Gum Tragasol Colloid Specialty

### Sizing and Finishing

Is an excellent binder, thus minimizing shedding, chafing and dusting out. Unaffected by changes in humidity, so no soft warps. Tragasol fills and strengthens the fabric; o tendering effects. Just Tragasol-nothing more for pure finishes. Can be used in conjunction with all other materials.

# John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

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See this equipment at

the Silk Machinery

Exposition,

Paterson, N. J.,

Nov. 14-21

Booths 23-32

# "You have revolutionized the production of rayon warps"

Since the introduction of our new High Speed Warper and Over-End Cone Creel, manufacturers of fine goods have repeatedly made the above statement to us.

And indeed they do not exaggerate. Our new horizontal warper and over-end cone creel so "step up" production that warps can be made and beamed in two hours and 20 minutes which formerly required eight hours. Speeds of 300 yards a minute as compared with 80-100 yards on the old type of machine are readily secured.

We believe this equipment is one of the most revolutionary developments in the textile industry in the past 50 years, and we are convinced it will have a most profound influence on the manufacture of rayon

It will be well worth your while to attend the Exposition if only to see this equipment.

### SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION

Keen and Summer Sts., Paterson, New Jersey

Representatives

NEW ENGLAND Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

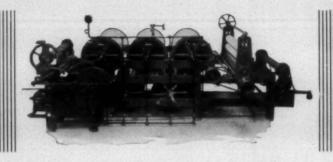
ENGLAND—Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.

We also manufacture winders, rebeamers, quillers, folding

machines and edge warpes



### SIPP. EAST WOOD HIGH SPEED WARPER AND CREEL



PE have stated repeatedly in our advertising that the Johnson 5-cylinder Warp Sizer will increase your loom production, improve the quality of your warps and finished fabrics, and will make for faster warp sizing.

Now we want to prove these statements.

We have therefore made arrangements with a Paterson rayon plant which will be running warps continuously during the week of the Silk Machinery Exposition, to show you their new 5-cylinder Johnson Sizer in actual operation.

Be sure and stop at the Johnson booth and let us take you to a CHARLES B. JOHNSON nearby plant to see this machine, which readily sizes warps consisting of 4,000-5,000 ends of 150 denier yarn with less than two pounds steam pressure at speeds exceeding 25 yards a carolina specialty co. Textile accessories, LTD. Charlotte, N. C. Manchester, England minute.

### See the 5-Cylinder Johnson Sizer when in Paterson

November 14-21

Visit us at Booth No. 24 at the National Silk Machinery Exposition

Piercy Street Cor. Holsman Paterson, N. J.